

DORSETT-MORSE EXPEDITION

1928-1931

Vol. 2.

Part 1

Revised by the
as per the list
make all 10 Vol. in 2 to 6 inches

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Plant Introduction.

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DORSETT-MORSE EXPEDITION 1928-1931

VOLUME II

Diary for April-June 1929

Note. The pages are not numbered consecutively because the original diary contained correspondence and other data that belonged in the letter files and not in the bound report.....B.Y.M.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

CHAPTER II

THEORY OF THE EARTH

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or
Mr. Morse

AGRICULTURAL EXPLORATIONS

IN

JAPAN, CHOSEN (KOREA), NORTHEASTERN CHINA, TAIWAN (FORMOSA),
SINGAPORE, JAVA, SUMATRA AND CEYLON

BY

DORSETT, P. H. AND MORSE, W. J.
AGRICULTURAL EXPLORERS

FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION AND FORAGE CROP INVESTIGATIONS
BUREAU PLANT INDUSTRY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE QUARTER APRIL 1, TO JUNE 30, 1929.

Monday, April 1, 1929.

went to the office early this morning and developed three packs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ films. A part of the lot exposed Sunday, two packs are very good but one is considerably over exposed. However, they may make fairly good prints.

About the time we finished hanging these up, Mr. Guyetake called. He is the young man Mr. Russell introduced us to some two or three weeks before we left Washington. We talked over our work with him and the possibility of his acting as our interpreter while we are working in Japan. He seemed pleased with the idea and possibility.

The arrangement as finally decided upon is about as follows: He is to start working this morning, and act as our interpreter and assistant. We are to pay him to start with 120 Yen and he is to board and feed himself. Except as follows: Traveling expenses in Tokyo as official business, we are to pay. When traveling outside of Tokyo we are to pay transportation expenses and ¥7.50 per day for living expenses.

He also made a very good impression on Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, and we like him very much. He makes a very good appearance, and has quite a pleasing personality. He speaks and writes English very well and knows quite a good deal about plants. He apparently is considerable of a student. He has a Gray's Manual and several Japanese books on plants.

After lunch we took some films to be developed, purchased a chamois skin for wiping water from films when hung

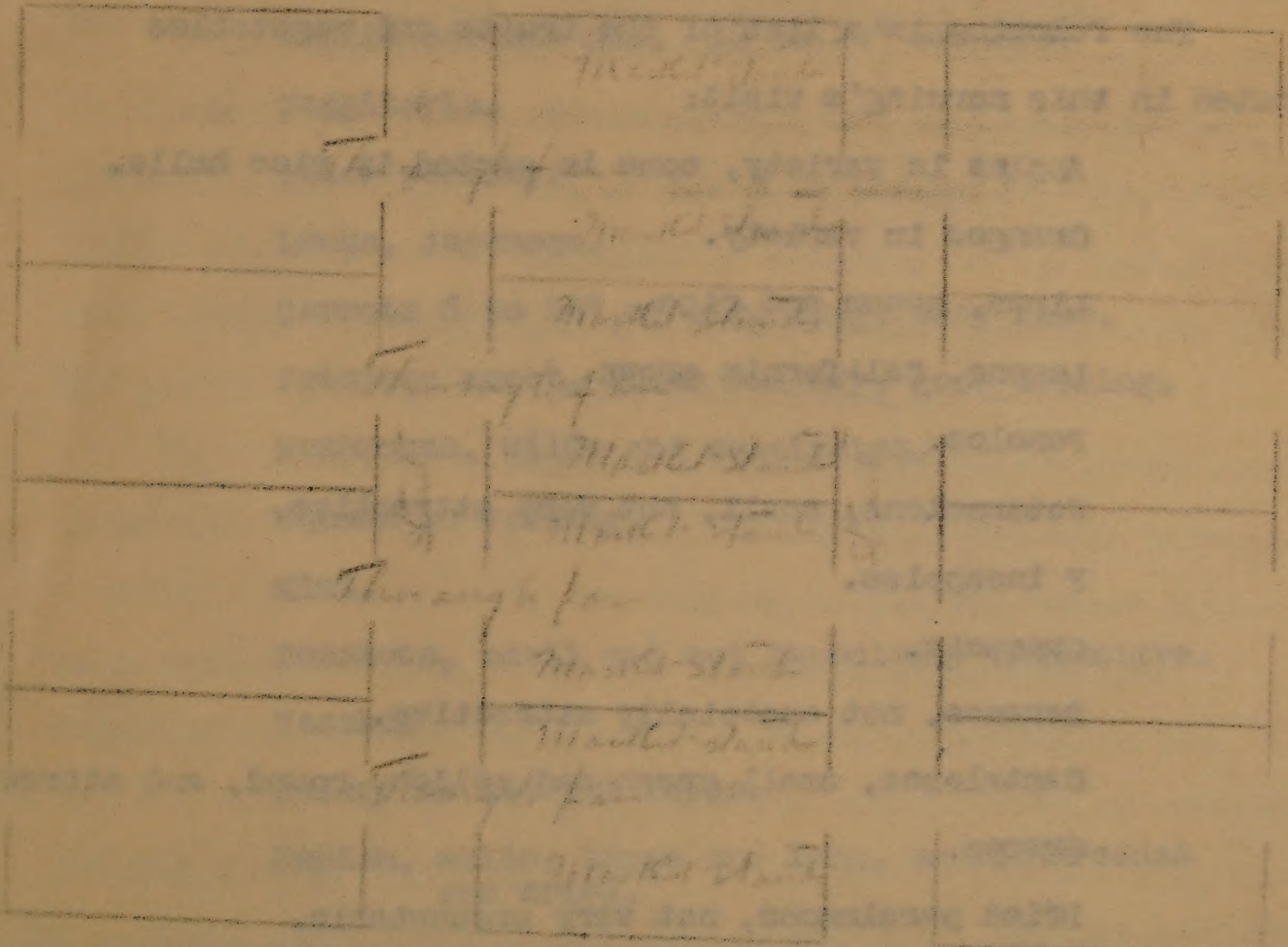
Monday, April 1, 1929 (cont.)

up to dry. Also purchased a small #1 Eastman Kodak film developing tank for small Kodak film development.

On the way along the Ginza, one of the principal business streets of the city, we saw a very unique and fascinating window display in a fruit store. The window is about six feet wide and across its width and to a height of about three feet were piled cobble stones. In between these, and at the back was soil and in the spaces between the cobble stones were set strawberry plants. They contained buds, and full open flowers, green and ripe berries. The effect was really charming. The packing of the ripe fruit in single rows of about six berries across the small shallow box with rows separated by parts of leaves of bamboo, palm or other grass, is attractive but perhaps in the States would not prove commercially economical or desirable.

Tuesday, April 2, 1929.

Cloudy and cold in the early morning. By appointment Mr. Guyetake met us in the hotel lobby at 6:00 a. m. and we took the elevated electric from Aoyakuchō station getting off at Akibagahara. We left the car here and visited the vegetable and fruit market. Even at this early hour the greater number of farmers had sold out and gone. The market is housed in something like twelve good sized concrete buildings, and so arranged that they are accessible from streets at each end and can be traversed lengthwise by hand carts and pedestrians. The arrangement is something like the following diagram.



Tuesday, April 2, 1929 (cont.)

We found this one of the most interesting markets we have ever visited. We judge that it is very largely a wholesale market.

The packing and handling of the vegetables is in many respects different from anything along this line we have seen before. We hope later to get pictures and describe in detail some of the more common and interesting of these practices.

The visit this morning was primarily to learn and locate the market, see what we could in a short time of what is to be found here and in general the vegetables which may be found here.

The following is a list of the fruits and vegetables noted in this morning's visit:

Apples in variety, come in packed in rice hulls.

Oranges in variety.

Limes, green and ripe.

Lenons, California grown.

Pomelos.

Watermelons, small, not very attractive.

Pineapples.

Cusquats.

Bananas, not especially attractive.

Cantalopes, small green and yellow, round, and attractive.

Grapes.

Dried persimmons, not very presentable.

VEGETABLES.

Spinach, Japanese.

Tuesday, April 2, 1929 (cont.2)

Taro, in varieties and various forms.

Courges of various size.

Bamboo shoots, at least two varieties, fresh & dry.

Potatoes, white and good looking.

Cabbage in variety, Am. type, Petaai (Chinese) small.

Burdock roots, 12 to 20" or more long & shredded.

Pears, ordinary and edible.

Horse bean.

Yams in variety.

Radish, fresh, dried, and different kinds.

Dashen tubers, leaves and stems, and forced shoots.

Arolia cordate Udo. 18 to 24" or more.

Sagittaria.

Water parsley.

Leeks, Japanese.

Carrots 6 to 24" or more long, very fine.

Potatoes sweet, fresh and dry, good looking.

Mushrooms, wild and cultivated.

Squash in variety.

Mint.

Tomatoes, small and not especially attractive.

Wasaba.

Celery in several forms.

Radish, white, large and long, small shredded and dried.

Daisy.

Onions, several kind, small, forced, Japanese

American types.

Tuesday, April 2, 1929 (cont. 3)

Beets, small and not very attractive.

Lettuce, small and not very nice looking.

Parsley ordinary and young green.

Mustard.

Ginger, roots and young shoots.

Rhubarb, Japanese, long slender, light green leaf stem.

Cucumbers, medium size, forced.

Salsify.

Wild aster.

Lotus roots.

Tree, growing shoots.

Edible chrysanthemum petals, dried, (yellow) grown especially for eating.

Egg Plant, two types, small.

Parsnips, forced.

TSUKUSHI

beans, string and very young yard.

Nut weed, young seedlings, pink colored.

perilla, flour shoots and young seedlings.

Edible lily bulbs.

Turnips, small white.

Asparagus, poor.

Green peppers, small.

Water cress.

The way in which many of these vegetables are packed and handled is most interesting. We hope later to get a number of pictures showing some of the most striking and interesting of these. We secured some more needed furniture today. worked on account.

Wednesday, April 3, 1929.

Worked on accounts in the forenoon, and after Tiffin looked over the Eyemo, motion picture camera and got it in shape for taking with us tomorrow when Ruth and I go with Mr. and Mrs. Beattie to Okitsu. Mr. Morse will go with Mr. Suyetake to visit the Experimental Station at Nishigahara, a suburb of Tokyo. As we understand, this is the principal Agricultural Experiment Station, while the one at Okitsu is a branch Horticultural Station of the former.

We hope within the next week or two to begin to get into the field pretty regularly, and also to get started at making still pictures of vegetables and fruits.

A very interesting feature was added to our hotel life in watching, at night, the ceremonies at the Inari or Fox shrine in the rear garden of the Imperial Hotel. The hotel shrine was said to be originally a shrine to the god of the rice crops, but Mr. Inumaru, Manager of the hotel, holds that the shrine is, and always was, a fox shrine.

In ancient days, the fox was worshipped by persons whose professions made necessary certain dealings with the general public. If worshipping the fox was neglected, their business came to naught. When the Imperial Hotel suffered misfortunes, the annual custom of paying attention to the fox was revived. Since that time the hotel has fared exceptionally well.

The participants in the ceremonies were dressed as various characters, one of which represented a fox. There

Wednesday, April 3, 1929 (cont.)

was much dancing accompanied by "Yakagura" or sacred music. Some of the ceremonies reminded one of clown acts in a vaudeville show.

Thursday, April 4, 1929.

In company with Mr. and Mrs. R. Kent Beattie, we left Tokyo this morning at 7:45 for Okitsu, Japan, to visit the Horticultural Station there. We had a wonderfully interesting trip, as is shown by the following detailed notes made en route, between Tatsuka Station and our destination, where we arrived about 12:30 p. m.

We saw cherry trees on two banks along a small stream. They run down through the valley for about a mile. From the window the trees appear 6 to 8" in diameter and 10 to 12' in height, and are full of flower buds with now and then an open flower. The cultivated areas are comparatively small and mostly irrigated.

Ofuna is the next station. The trees noted above are between these two stations. This region is a decidedly rolling country. Trucking is one of the principle industries in this region. Okura or black pine is quite common here in lower areas, Red pine on the hills.

Fujiosaka Station. 8:50 a. m. Just as we pulled out of the station on the way to Okitsu, we saw a few camellias which looked very attractive.

In this region wheat is grown quite extensively. Here and there on the gentle hill slopes and protected by wind breaks we saw small plantings of what look to be peach just coming into bloom.

Tsujido Station, 8:55 a. m. Here we saw at the station 20 or more bamboo ladders. Bamboo poles with pine rungs lashed to them. Mulberry plantings are grown here to some extent.

Thursday, April 4, 1929 (cont.)

also peaches coming into bloom, the trees look to have been sprayed with Bordeaux. We see what looks like grapes.

Chigasaki Station, 9:03. Mr. Kurahara says this is a sweet potato growing region. The mulberries are all pollarded and produce numerous shoots. Rice and general farming are also practiced. Bamboo 12 to 20' in height is quite common here. We crossed the river Banyu shortly after leaving Chigasaki station.

Hiratsuka Station, 9:10 a. m. Near the station we saw some nice black pines, also several piles of bamboo ladders. Shortly after leaving the station we ran near a good size ridge of hills. At Oiso Station, 9:15 we saw our first citrus trees. Also saw weeping willows leafing out and peach in bloom. Cherries begin to come out. Camellias are in bloom. This is at the base of a hill. Quinces are blooming. Saw here a few Eucalyptus. The hills here are very attractive, wheat is abundant in the valley. Small bamboo is common on the hills. In the valley are many mulberry plantings, they are in rows 3' apart, and about 2' apart in the rows.

Ninomiya Station, 9:25, in a narrow valley between fairly high hills. Black pine are abundant here. Cherries are a little further out. There is considerable terracing of the hill sides. Mulberry, bamboo, wheat and orange orchards on terraced hill sides. We are now near the bay.

Kosu Station 9:30. We stopped here to change engine. We got out of the car for a few minutes. Left here at 9:35. The hills are barren and covered with scrub pine. Some of the hills are terraced to the top, here and there we see

Thursday, April 4, 1929 (cont. 2)

bright patches of yellow, flowering brassica sp.

Soil in valley rather heavy. Mulberry, wheat, rice paddies, bamboo, grape, peaches (in bloom).

Shiruesoga Station, 9:45. This station is in the valley. To the East is a line of hills terraced to the top and well filled with citrus, rice in valley, wheat, mulberry cherries (not yet in bloom) bamboo. Many patches of flowering mustard. saw cement irrigation ditch. Soil looks to be sandy loam on elevated area, rather heavy valley land. Orchards of what look like pears, blocks small, trained to flat tops similar to Rotundifolia grapes. The pear plantings look queer to us, they spray these plantings. The trees are trained on trellises like grapes. The fruiting branches are spread out flat in a circle. Crossed a dry river near Matsuda Station. 9:55. ~~pine~~, rice fields. Hills quite high and terraced. Out to left in the way we are going is a rather open valley. The crops are rice, wheat, bamboo, pears, cherries and mulberries. There is a large river here known as the Sakawa River. Mustard is quite abundant, citrus on the terraced areas. Saw several cherry trees in full bloom. The valley here is quite broad, hills quite high. The landscape is most beautiful and attractive.

Yamakita Station, 10:05. Mountain to the north. We are in a narrow valley below high hills or rather low mountains. These hills are terraced to the top with many plantings of citrus, and other plants. Saw magnolias here

Thursday, April 4, 1929 (cont.)

in full bloom, also peaches. A short distance from the station we cut through Hacone mountains by tunnel. As we passed out of the 2nd tunnel we crossed a fine mountain stream and shortly ran into another tunnel, a little later we came out of the tunnel and ran along a river bank for some little distance, then we entered another tunnel. The mountain scenery is very beautiful. We passed the Fuji Silk Mills at Guruga Station, 10:25. Guruga means province. This station is in the mountains. Every available area of cultivated land in the main valley and on the hills is cultivated. During the earthquake, this region suffered severely, elevation changed (we are told) in some instances many feet.

In the village we passed through we saw some houses with plantings of Iris along the ridge of the roof.

Reforestation is being quite extensively practiced throughout the mountains we are traveling through.

In these mountains we see a small leaved, rather dwarf bamboo. We see here and there on the mountain sides a small flowered camellia. The color of the flowers are bright rose red.

About 10:40 we ran out into a broad plateau from which Mt. Fuji rises. It is cloudy today so we cannot see Fuji san.

Gotemba station, 10:45. Fuji is N. W. of here, about 13 or 15 miles. The height of Fuji is given as 12,312 feet. From this station, perhaps most people start to climb Fuji. Here rice is grown abundantly, mulberry, many small, pink or red flowered camellias also. Wheat is also grown here, bamboo is quite common, plums are in bloom, at the base of

Thursday, April 4, 1929 (cont.)

Mount Fuji, corn is extensively grown. We also saw here Henoke, *chamarcyparis obtusa*, and *cryptomeria japonica*.

Susono Station, 11:05. Here we saw quantities of bundles of small bamboo stems, Mr. Kurihara tells us they are used for pipe stems. There is two important wild bamboo here at the foot of Fuji, one used for pipe stems and making "korey" or telescope grips.

We saw in this region in considerable quantity mulberry, wheat, bamboo, rice paddy, plum trees (in flower) and camellia.

The soil is sedimentary and perhaps more or less volcanic and looks to be very good.

Meshima Station 11:15. In this vicinity we noted wheat, rice paddies, awaiting planting later, peach in bloom, mulberry, bamboo, small pink flowered camellia, pine, plum.

Numazo Station, 11:25. We secured tea and Bentos here. This appears to be quite a good sized place. The tea was served in a small earthen pot and a cup on top as a cover. paid .07 sen for the tea. The bento consists of rice, with sweet shredded fish sprinkled over it, and salt pickles. The price of this was Y.35.

Hara Station, 11:40, here and between this and the above station along the railway is lined with peaches in full bloom, they are pruned low, the experience of such pruning is most interesting. Tea is grown here about the cultivated areas. The tea was served in a "dobin" "do" means earth, and "bin" means bottle.

Suzukawa Station 11:35 a. m. "Nashi" means "pear". Dr Beattie tells me that he has learned to like this pear very much. He does not know of pear blight being here. Pears are trained on frames made of small bamboo poles.

Fuji Station, 12:05. There are many small plantings of pears here. In some instances grass is hung about the plantings as wind breaks; in some instances Arbor vitae is planted about the plantings. Crossed Fuji River, a large stream. Hills on the right in the way we are going, and this is Suruga Bay we are following.

Iwabuchi station, 12:10 p. m. The name of this station means "Mountain Rock." The hills are interspersed with cherry trees in bloom, among the bamboo. Tea and oranges are grown here extensively. There are plenty of rice paddies and a lot of wheat. Japanese cedar and loquats occasionally seen.

Kambara station, 12:20. This is by the bay, nicely located. *Solidago pelys, verticulata*, Koya maki, saw many hedges and wind breaks of this, also saw tea, citrus, Loquats, bamboo.

Yui Station, 12:25, by the side of the bay with high hills leading up from the station. Pines, peach, citrus, loquats, etc., are seen here.

Arrived at Okitsu at 12:35 p.m.

Friday, April 5, 1929.

This morning, early, (about 7:00) we walked up the beach en route to the Horticultural Experiment Station, and getting a glimpse of Mt. Fuji, we decided to walk up to a promising looking point, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile along the beach, where we thought we might get a better view of this wonderfully beautiful, sacred mountain. We were rewarded for our efforts for we had a really beautiful view of Fuji san with her snow capped head towering some 1200 or more feet above sea level. We made a few still pictures and tried our colored motion picture camera. When about five feet of film had run off the darned thing stopped and we had to give up the effort. We did not deem it advisable to try it further, and therefore did not try to use it for any color work.

Things of this kind makes a fellow feel, not only like saying "Dam it", but also like smashing the machine, for it is no joke to carry this outfit and not be able to use it.

From this point we returned to the village of Okitsu, and then visited the Experiment Station, where we again met Dr. Nagai and Mr. Tamekawa. Today we climbed the terraced hills to the N. W. of the Station and wandered among the citrus, chestnut, peach, and flowering cherry trees, and made a number of pictures of the more interesting views. We also collected a number of herbarium specimens.

From the Horticultural Experimental Station we returned to the Inn and left some of our packages, then we visited the temple, about half a mile from the Inn.

Friday, April 5, 1929 (cont.)

The temple is in a good state of preservation, and contains a number of very handsome, historic relics and gifts. The ornamental garden plantings in the temple courts and grounds are extremely attractive, and we made (with permission) quite a number of still pictures.

We left Okitsu at 3:34 and fully two hours or more we caught wonderful views of Mt. Fuji. It is a most wonderful mountain, and we were fortunate in having an excellent day and most glorious views of this, the famed Sacred Mountain of Japan.

Yesterday on the way out, we did not get even so much as a glimpse of Fuji san, but today surely had as many as 100 or more beautiful views of this snow capped, actually worshipped mountain.

We arrived in Tokyo at 8:45 and by 9:00 p. m. or a little later were enjoying a nice hot supper in the grill of the Imperial Hotel.

Such of the pictures made today as are really worth while follow.

The account from Mr. Morse's diary goes like this.

About 10:00 a. m. Mrs. Morse, Margaret and I, with Mr. Suyetake, went to visit the Imperial Experimental Station at Nishigahara, a suburb of Tokyo.

We got off at the entrance to Asukayanea Park, famous for its cherry trees. Some time was spent in looking at the many hundreds of cherry trees which resemble an immense grove. The trees are in very poor condition, having many dead bran-

Friday, April 5, 1929 (cont2)

ches, poorly pruned, and showed general neglect. The trees are in bud and should be full bloom in about a week.

Extensive preparations are being made for the cherry blossom viewing. Refreshment stands are being put up and large lines of Japanese lanterns are being placed in the park and streets adjacent to the park.

At the Imperial Experiment Station we were taken to the Chief Director of Experiment Stations, Dr. Ando, with whom we had a very pleasant hour, being served with tea soon after being seated. The Imperial station consists of new buildings as the station was entirely destroyed by the earthquake in 1925. The central building is a magnificent building of stone with excellent offices and well equipped laboratories.

We found that soybean breeding and experimental work is being carried on at the stations in Northeastern Japan. Especially in Hokkaido, at the stations there. Considerable research work is being done at the Nishigahara station on the manufacture of soy sauce and miso. Cards to the men in charge of these problems were given us by Dr. Ando so that we may study thoroughly the manufacture of these products.

The station has also an extensive silk worm department near the main building. The entire silk work culture is being studied and attended by large classes. In addition the station has very extensive greenhouses space which is new and not yet in operation.

The Imperial Station at Nishigahara is head of all the Japanese experiment stations, and the work of the stations

Friday, April 5 (cont)

is directed from here.

After our visit to the Experiment Station we went to Ueno Park, famous for its cherry trees. To see the condition of the trees there.

There are many hundreds of cherry trees lining the drives and scattered about in the landscape. Many of the trees are very large and quite old. They were in much better condition than those in Asukayama Park.

The National Food show was being held in a large building in the park and some time was spent in viewing the many exhibits of foods grown throughout the Japanese Empire. Large exhibits of soybean food products were shown and in some cases the processes of manufacture. Extensive exhibits of fruit and vegetables were shown and lights on a large map of the Japanese Empire indicated where each was grown most extensively.

Many of the exhibits, such as the vitamin, railroad lunches, and others with electric light features were very ingenious and very instructive.

Negative #43231.



#43231. View to the bay from our room at the Japanese Inn. In the foreground is a wisteria arbor, the cross supports of which are bamboo poles. Okitsu, Japan.

Negative #43232.



#43232. An attractive view in the garden at the Japanese Inn at Okitsu.

Negative #43233.



#43233. Small fish on rice straw mats drying on the beach of gugura Bay, at Okitsu.

Negative #43234.



#43234. In the foreground are Japanese women picking the large fish from the small ones. The fish are spread on rice straw mats to dry. In the background are an old man and two Japanese girls.

Negative #43235.



#43235. Bamboo baskets used in connection with the drying of small fish shown in pictures #43233,4.

#43236.

Nearby view of one of the ways of working over an old tree and protecting the graft. Seen at Okitsu Experimental Station. The rice straw protection is filled with soil to the top of the scion.



Negative #43236.



#43237.

Avenue of sycamores along the entrance drive to the Experiment Station from near the entrance. Note the peculiar way in which they have been pruned and trimmed. See #43266-7.

Negative #43237.

#43238.

View along the drive in front of the Laboratory & office of the Experimental Station at Okitsu.



Negative #43238.



#43239.

View along a row of fan
shape trained pear trees
at the Experiment Station
at Okitsu, Japan.

Negative #43239.

#43240.

View along a row of fan shaped
trained persimmon trees
at the Okitsu Experiment
Station, Okitsu, Japan.



Negative #43240.



#43241.

Bamboo stock for umbrella
or "kasa" manufacture.

Negative #43241.



Negative #43242. Trenching in broad beans about persimmon
trees at Okitsu Experiment Station.

#43243.



Negative #43243. Trenching in broad beans for green manure about citrus trees. Okitsu Experiment Station.

#43244.

Use of small bamboo canes
in grape training. Okitsu
Experiment Station.



Negative #43244.



Negative #43245. Grape arbor with trellis primarily of bamboo. Okitsu Experiment Station.

#43246.



Negative #43246. Pea trellis for peas, used both as a protection and support. Mr. Yasuo Kurihara in the foreground to the left. Okitsu, Japan.



#43247.

Inbreeding tags and protection, incident to work concerning sterility. At the Experiment Station Okitsu, Japan.

Negative #43247.



Negative #43248. View of portion of the small valley and mountain side at the Okitsu Horticultural Station, Okitsu, Japan.



Negative #43249. Mrs. J. H. Dorsett & Mrs. R. Kent Beattie picking their first orange at the Okitsu Horticultural Experiment Station, Okitsu, Japan.

#43250.



Negative #43250. View of a portion of the fascinating Japanese garden at the Inn at which we stayed at Okitsu, Japan.



Negative #43259.

#43259.

View of a portion of the beautiful little Japanese garden at the back of the Minaguchi ya Inn at Okitsu, Japan.

#43260.

Mr. Kurihara, Interpreter for Mr. Beattie, who was with us on our trip to Okitsu, attired in a Japanese futon. He looks like a giant in this outfit for he is a very small Japanese man.



Negative #43260.



#43262.

Flower arrangement in our room
in the Japanese Inn at Okitsu
where we spent the night.

Negative #43262.

#43261.

Another view of the small
Japanese garden at the
Japanese Inn where we spent
the night. Okitsu Japan.



#43261.



Negative #43263. The windbreak protecting the large azalia near the center of the picture is primarily of bamboo. It makes an effective wind break.

#43264.

An attractive and effective bamboo fence and bay-wind break surmounting a stone wall on the bay front at Okitsu, Japan.



Negative #43264.



Negative #43265. View across an arm of Sugura Bay to the mountains. Between two of the peaks Mt. Fuji was visible, but we did not get her.

#43266.

Avenue of peculiarly trimmed and pruned sycamore trees along the entrance drive to the Horticultural Experiment station at Okitsu. see 43267, 43237.



Negative #43266.



#43267.

Another view of the avenue of sycamore trees at the Okitsu Experiment Station from just outside the entrance. See #43266.

Negative #43267.



Negative #43268. Looking along the front of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Okitsu, Japan.



#43269. View from the orchard on the hill back of the Experiment Station, looking out over a portion of the station, and village of Okitsu, to the bay.

#43270.

* nearby view of one of several of these drooping chestnut trees on the station.



Negative #43270.



Negative #43271. We tried to get a picture of snow-capped Fuji in the distance, but failed.



Negative #43272. We secured, with a K-1 ray filter just a trace of snow-capped Fuji san.



Negative #43273. Across cultivated valley fields to cultivated terraced mountain sides.



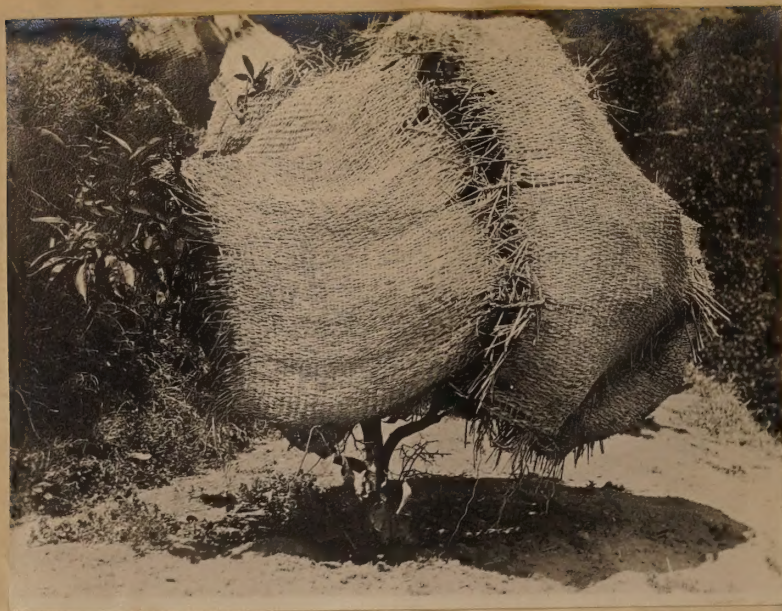
Negative #43274. Among the beautiful pink peach blossoms at the Experimental Station at Okitsu.



Negative #43275. From the orchard on the mountainside back of the Experiment station buildings, looking over a portion of the station, village nearby, and Sugura Bay beyond.



Negative #43276. Citrus trees on a terraced mountainside at the Horticultural Experiment station at Okitsu. The trees nearby are protected from frost by grass matting covers.



Negative #43277. A nearby view of a grass mat covered orange tree on the mountain side at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Okitsu, Japan.



Negative #43278. View from a terraced mountain side showing a portion of the Experiment Station grounds and buildings, also in the background a portion of the village of Okitsu.



Negative #43279. View of a portion of a terraced mountain side planted to orchard trees. In the foreground to the right is peach trees, beyond citrus to the left near the top are trees covered with rice straw matting to protect them from cold.



Negative #43280. Looking out through an opening in the trees on the hillside orchard on the Experiment Station across a small valley to the mountains on the other side.



Negative #43281. A similar view to that shown under picture #43280, but from a somewhat different position.



Negative #43282. A fairly nearby view of branches of flowering cherry on the mountain side at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Okitsu.



Negative #43283. Looking out from the Experiment Station to a trellis, flat on the top. Their height from the ground is about 8 feet. See #43284.



Negative #43284. A nearby view of a portion of the pear trellis shown in picture #43283.



Negative #43285. Mrs. R. Kent Beattie, Mrs. J. H. Dornett, Dr. Keizo Nagai, Dr. T. Tenikawa, and Mr. Yasuo Kurihara at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Okitsu.

#43286.

Admiring a double flowering cherry tree in the Horticultural Experiment Station, which is in full bloom and very fine.



Negative #43286.



Negative #43287. View of a portion of a pear orchard at the Horticultural Experiment Station which is trained flat.



Negative #43288. This nearby picture shows sections of bamboo from which the ribs for Japanese umbrellas and parasols are made.



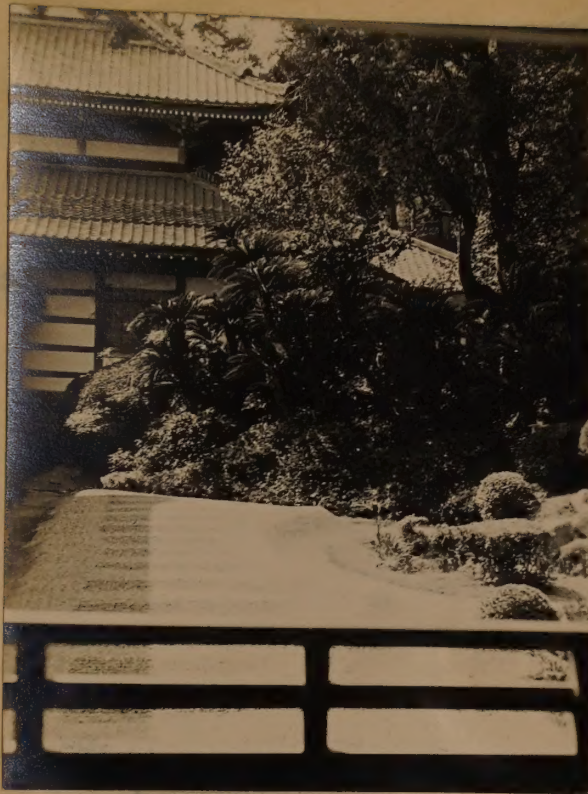
Negative #43289. Looking along one of the main streets of the village of Okitsu. To the left is Mr. R. Kent Beattie.

#43290.

Another view along another section of the principle street in the village of Okitsu.



Negative #43290.



Negative #43291.

#43291.

Looking through a door in an old Temple of Seikenji or Kiyomidera. In the shadow on the left the even ridges of clean gravel shows up quite distinctly. On the right is a beautiful garden.

#43292.

Another view from within the Temple of Seikenji to a beautiful hillside garden without.



Negative #43292.



#43293.

View across a small Japanese pool up a canyon in the small garden at Seikenji Temple.

Negative #43293.

#43294.

A view along one of the walks leading to the Seikenji Temple, along the way are some nice cherry blossoms.



Negative #43294.



#43295.

In Seikenji Temple grounds.
To the left is a beautiful
stone lantern, to the right
a monument and many small
stone images or Jizo.

Negative #43295.

#43296.

A close up view of the stone
lanterns shown at some
distance in picture 43295,
and from a different angle.



Negative #43296.



#43297.

A fairly nearby view of one of the two prayer wheels which are near the tombe at the Seikongo Temple.

Negative #43297.



Negative #43298. A long line of stone images or Jizo's on the base or foundation wall of the temple.



#43299.

A view in the small
Japanese garden at
the Inn at Okitsu.

Negative #43299.

#43300.

Another attractive view in
the small Japanese garden
at the Japanese Inn
at Okitsu.



Negative #43300.



Negative #43301. Bamboo screen and wind break made of long poles and small bushy bamboo.

#43302.

View of a large tablet to the left and at the right a stone lantern in the Seikenji Temple grounds. See picture #43303.



#43302.



#43303.

Another view of the
peculiar large tablet,
the lantern and peculiarly
bent pine in the grounds of
Seijenji Temple. See
#43302.

Negative #43303.

#43304.

View of a large Japanese
toab in the grounds of
Gulkenji Temple, Okitsu
Japan.



Negative #43304.



Negative #43305. Entrance to the Japanese Inn Minaguchi Ya, in Okitsu where we stayed over night.

Saturday, April 6, 1929.

Spent the entire day developing the pictures which we made during our trip to Okitsu, Japan. Our bag for the two days was about 9 dozen fairly to good negatives. The shutter on our small camera $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ went bad, and we did not do very well with it, but got fairly good to good results with our $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ Graphlex.

We stopped at the American Consulate on our way to the laboratory and got the mail. A letter from Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Blaksley, Father Macgurie and Mr. McClure awaited us.

sunday, April 7, 1929.

Raining, chilly and disagreeable. About 10:00 a. m. Ruth and I called on Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Coville, who arrived here from Washington a short time ago. They are stopping with their son and daughter-in-law, who were out when we called and we did not get to see them.

At 4:00 p. m. we went over to tea and saw the family. They are to come to dinner with us tomorrow and the Horses and Beatties will also be with us.

Monday, April 1, 1935.

Returning, early and disorganized. About 10:00

A. A. Smith and I called on Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Cozzetta.

She wrote a note from Washington a short time ago. They

are stopping with their son and daughter-in-law, and

have our names we called and so did not get in our usual

at 4:00 P. M. we went over to see and say bye

to them. They are so close to dinner when we returned

and the horses and ponies will also be with us.

Monday, April 8, 1929.

Cloudy and quite chilly today.

I went to the office and wrote a letter to Joe for account supplies and $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5×7 negatives. Also made pictures of the Lease for the room at the Sankaido Building and the two boxes of Adzuki bean candy. I then made a stand for photographing $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and natural size. We are now about ready to get in material and begin photographing.

Copy of the letter to Joe follow and also prints of the pictures made today.

Copied from Mr. Moses diary.

Today is the anniversary of Buddha's birthday. A celebration was held today in the stadium of Hibiya Park across from our hotel. Buddha's birthday, it appear, means to the Buddhists about the same as Christmas does to us at home. The birthday is known as "Hanamatsuri" or Flower Festival, and it seemed to offer an opportunity to try the De Vry camera, which has not been used as yet.

The bronze image of the baby Buddha was brought from the Dendo-kan, a Buddhist institution in Asakusa, about seven miles from the park. The image was in a beautifully decorated ark or shrine, which was about four feet square with an ornate roof, and was lacquered in black. The openings on the four sides were draped with gold brocade curtains. The ark was carried by twenty carriers dressed in white robes and black caps.

In the procession to the park were the Buddhist High Priests in the most beautifully colored robes. Buddhist mon

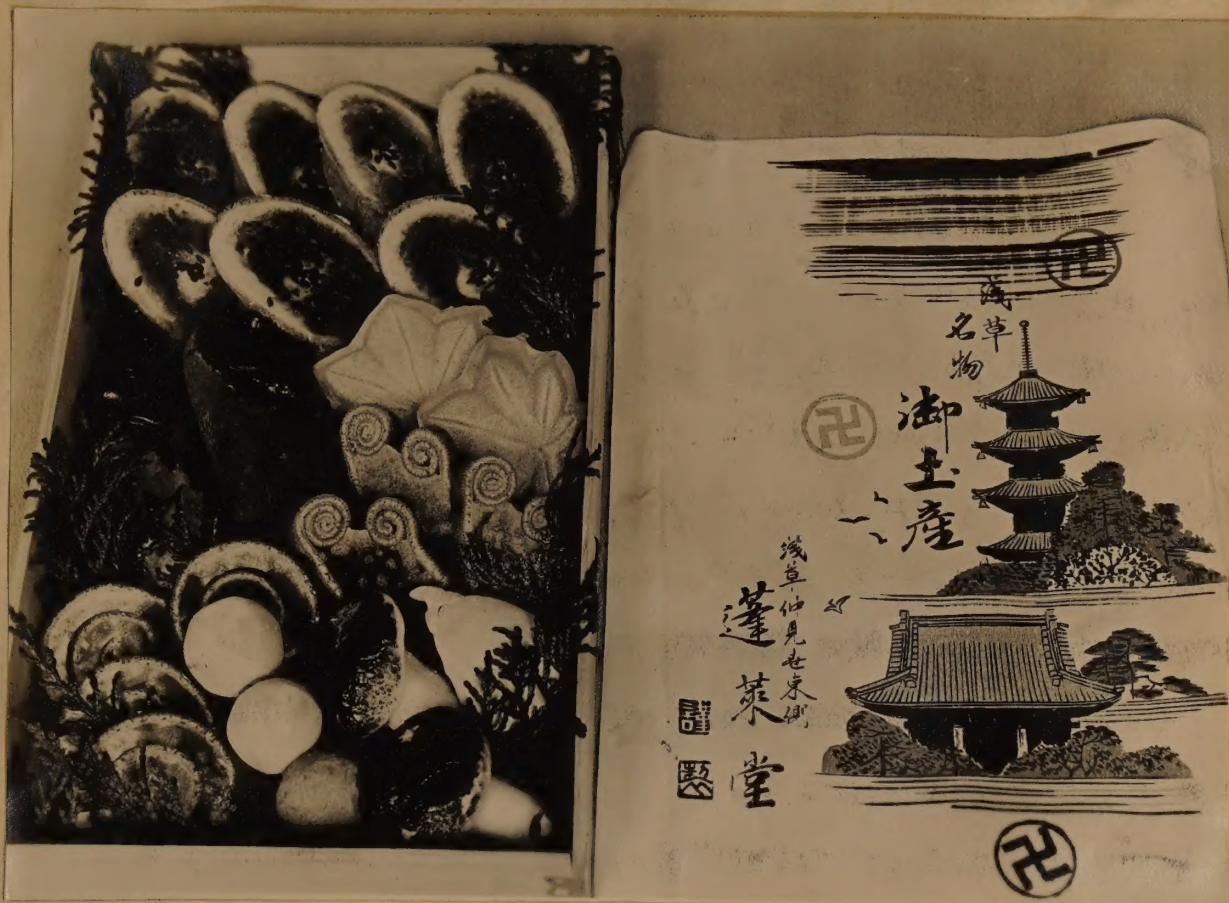
Monday, April 8, 1929 (cont.)

celestial maidens in golden robes, and head-dresses, students of Buddha school, and followers of Buddha.

Motion pictures were taken as the procession entered the park. A kindly Japanese with a pass to the stadium obtained front seats for us in the stadium and also some boxes of lunch. The various ceremonies were very beautiful, especially those conducted by the High Priests, and the flower festival dance by the celestial maidens in praise of Buddha. Short shots were taken of the flower dance and a few of the ceremonies. The various ceremonies were accompanied by rather weird music played on some very curious musical instruments by a group of Buddhist monks. Margaret was presented a bouquet of lillies and other flowers to present to the Baby Buddha at the flower-offering ceremony, and at the proper time, with the Buddhist followers presented the flowers.

It seemed to us that such motion picture shots as taken and if good, might possibly be used by our Motion Picture Laboratory in some of their films depicting foreign scenes.

#43312.



Negative #43312. This box contains imitations of mushrooms, fern fronds, sweet potatoes, whole and sliced eggplant, and some other things we do not recognize. Taken in the Laboratory, cloudy outside.

#43311.



Negative # 43311. Showing between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ life size picture of a commercial box of adzuki bean candy, made to represent cherries and cherry blossoms, leaves, etc., see #43310 taken with ray filter.



賃貸借證書

賃貸人財團法人石垣産業奨励會（以下甲ト稱ス）賃借人（以下乙ト稱ス）間ニ於テ甲ノ所有ニ係ル東京市赤坂區溜池町壹番地所在三會堂内貸室ノ賃貸借ニ付契約スルコト左ノ如シ

第一條、賃貸借室ノ表示 第貳階 第拾貳號室 此坪數合計九坪 Room no.11

但シ室内取付ノ床敷フラインド、暖房器、電燈及電話配線等附屬ノ儘

第二條、賃借室使用ノ目的タル業務 For storing scientific equipment and studying, drying and packing plants for shipment

第三條、賃貸借期間 自昭和四年九月九日 至昭和四年九月九日

第四條、賃借料月額金 九拾圓也 但シ毎月五日迄ニ其ノ月分ヲ支拂フベキモノトシ壹ヶ月未滿ノ端數ヲ生シタル月ハ日割計算トス

第五條、敷金ノ賃借料ノ五ヶ月分トシ但シ年利息トス

第六條、甲ハ本契約期間中ニ雖モ地租ノ騰貴若クハ前記建物又ハ敷地ニ對スル租公課ノ增加建物價格ノ昂騰等ノ事由ニ因リ賃料増額ノ報告ヲ以テ相當ナル賃借料ノ増額ヲ請求スルコトヲ得ルモノトス

第七條、乙ハ賃借室ノ使用ニ付館内設備ノ昇降機、便所、洗面所、湯沸場、塵芥捨間、下駄置場等ノ共同使用ヲ爲スコトヲ得但シ右設備及附屬設備ノ故障ニ付テハ甲ハ其ノ責任ヲモツモノトス

第八條、甲ニ於テ暖房、電氣、瓦斯、及水道ノ諸設備、昇降機、災害防止、及人命救護ヲ目的トスル設備及衛生交通設備ノ運行新設又ハ改良等ニ對シ隨時又ハ特殊ノ經費ヲ要シタル時乙ハ賃借室坪數相當ノ分擔額ヲ支拂フヘシ

第九條、乙ハ賃借室ヲ轉貸シ若クハ居住其ノ他第二條ノ目的以外ニ使用シ又ハ賃借權ヲ讓渡スルコトヲ得ズ相續、營業讓渡、會社合併等ノ場合ニ於テ甲ノ承諾アル場合ノ外本件賃借權ハ承繼セラレザルモノトス

第十條、乙ハ其ノ業務上當然必要ナルキト雖中ノ承諾ヲ得ルニ非ザレバ賃借室ノ模様替、造作、建具及間仕切其ノ他賃

Negatives #43306 & 43307. showing photographic copies of the first and second pages of the lease for the Laboratory & storage room in the Gankaido Building, Tokyo, Japan.

借室ノ原狀ヲ變更スルコトヲ得ズ

外側ノ壁、窓ニハ氏名商號其ノ他一切記入スルコトヲ得ズ

内側ノ窓及扉等子ニ氏名商號等記入ノ場合ニ於テ其ノ様式ハ甲ノ指定スルコトヲ得ルモノトス

第十一條、賃借室及其ノ室内ノ物件ニ付タハ總テ乙ニ於テ之カ保管ノ責任ヲ負フモノトス

乙又ハ其ノ使用人若ハ乙ノ出入セシメタル者ノ行爲ニ因リ建物ノ物件ニ付甲ニ及ガシタル損害ノ直ニ乙ニ於テ之ヲ賠償スヘシ

乙ハ賃借室又ハ附屬設備ニ修繕ヲ要スルモノアルトキハ直ニ之ヲ甲ニ通知スヘシ

賃借室内ノ窓簾子及フラインド破損ノ場合ハ直ニ甲ノ指圖ヲ受ケ之カ修繕又ハ取替ヲ爲スモノトス其ノ費用ハ原因ノ如何ニ拘ラズ總テ乙ノ負擔トス

乙カ賃借室又ハ倉庫ノ鍵ヲ修繕若ハ新調セントスルトキハ該メ甲ノ承諾ヲ受ケベキモノトス

第十二條、乙ハ本契約ノ賃貸借期間内ト雖甲ニ對シテ六ヶ月前ニ報告ヲ爲シ又ハ後六ヶ月分ノ賃借料ニ相當ナル金額トシテ之ヲ前金トシテ納付スルコトヲ得

第十三條、電話、電燈、瓦斯、及其ノ計畫運送ノ使用料（共同使用ノ分ヲ除ク）總テ乙ノ負擔トス

第十四條、乙ハ其ノ賃借室及共同使用物件ノ使用ニ付左ノ各項ヲ遵守スルモノトス

イ、常ニ清潔ト整頓トラ旨トスルコト

ロ、賃借室内ニ於テ飲事其ノ他飲食物ノ調理ヲ爲サズルコト

ハ、失火ノ豫防ニ注意シ發火ノ虞アルモノ、紙屑、塵芥等ハ甲指定ノ場所ニ限リ棄ツルコト

ニ、火鉢類ハ甲ノ承諾ヲ得ルニ非ザレバ之ヲ使用セザルコト

ホ、發火、爆發、其ノ他危險性アル物品、不潔物、惡臭物、建物ヲ汚損スヘキ物品、貴重品（一平方尺ニ對シ七十五ポンド以上）等ヲ搬入又ハ搬出セザルコト

ヘ、室内ニ於テ化學實驗又ハ之ニ類スル行爲ヲ爲サズルコト

ト、便所、洗面所、物洗所、湯沸場等ハ清潔ニ使用シ各其ノ目的以外ニ使用セザルコト

チ、共同出入口ノ開閉及昇降機運轉ノ時刻其ノ他共同使用物件ノ使用ニ關シテハ隨時甲ノ定ムルコトヲ遵守スルコト

リ、以上ノ外乙ハ甲ニ於テ安寧、秩序、風俗、衛生、又ハ信用ヲ害スベシト認ムル行爲其ノ他之ヲ爲スルコトヲ得ズ



Negatives 43308 & 43309 Showing the third and fourth pages of the lease for Laboratory and storage room in the Sankaido Building, Tokyo, Japan.

第十九條、本契約ニ依ル甲ノ乙ニ對スル承諾ハ書面ニ依ルモノヲ除クノ外乙ハ之ヲ以テ甲ニ對抗スルコトヲ得ズ
第二十條、保證人ハ本契約ニ因ル乙ノ債務ニ付甲ニ對シ連帶保證ノ責任スルモノトス

右契約ノ確實ヲ保證スル爲本證貳通ヲ作製シ甲乙各壹通ヲ保有ス

昭和四年 月 日

住所

賃貸人

住所

賃借人

住所

(職業)

保證人



伊谷以知二郎



O. H. Darsett.
Agricultural Explorer
U. S. Dept. of Agric.
Bureau Plant Industry.
R. Kent Beattie
Principal Pathologist
Bureau Plant Industry
U. S. Dept. of Agric.

Tuesday, April 9, 1929.

Finished up my account today preparatory to going to the American Consulate tomorrow to have it attested, and get it on its way home. Also wrote several letters, copies of some of which are included in today's report.

We also made 2 orthochromatic 5 x 7 negatives using a K-2 ray filter, one of a box of candy made from adzuki beans, representing cherry blossoms and one of the same bean product representing vegetables. We made these yesterday on ordinary film pack negatives. The ones made today we think are much the best.

Mr. Morse came in after lunch and brought 100 foot roll of motion pictures taken yesterday at a Buddha's Birthday Celebration. We mixed up Eastman plate developer and developed the 100 feet in the Stjerner tanks. We got along very nicely and have 100 feet of what looks to be very good negative. It possibly could have stood a little more time, however, we believe that it will make a very good positive.

It was more or less cloudy throughout the day and cold enough to be quite uncomfortable.

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#43310.



Negative #43310. Between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ life size picture of the box cover and box of candy (actual size of box and top 9" x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "). Candy made of adzuki bean paste. A handsome colored box of candy. See #43311.

#43313.



Negative #43313. Same as Negative # 43312, only this was taken with a ray filter.

Negative #43310. Between 1/2 and 1/3 life size picture of the box cover and box of candy (actual size of box and top) "x 113/4". Candy made of aburahi bean paste. A handsome colored box of candy. See #43311.

Wednesday, April 10, 1929.

This morning looked as though it would be a good day, so we took a cab, piled in our cameras and went to Ueno Park to try and get some cherry blossom motion picture scenes.

When we arrived the light was fairly good, and there was a considerable crowd, in the park.

We ran two reels of colored and 2 of black and white motion pictures. We experienced some difficulty with the Eyemo japping. Fortunately we had a changing bag with us and got past the jam and finally succeeded in exposing 2 rolls. The cherry blossoms are of the singly variety and the blooms are almost white. The display of color we found in gaily dressed small children and young girls.

If our focus and timing is o. k. we should have a few interesting shots. We hope to send the films to the Vitacolor Corporation tomorrow for development.

Tonight we had Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakata, Dr. and Mrs. R. Kent Beattie for dinner. We arranged with Mr. Sakata to collect for us from Yokohama 4 oza. samples of as many kind of garden beans he can find, and which he has reason to believe are not of American origin, also Adzuki and soy-beans. Tomorrow we will send him a collection of small bags with tags attached so that he can give us the Japanese character, Japanese name, and Romanization, and if possible the source.

We made a few still pictures especially after retruning to the laboratory about 4:00 p. m. and between 4 and

Wednesday, April 10, 1929 (cont.)

5:30 p. m. we made colored motion pictures of cherry trees in the vicinity of the New House of Parliament which is now in course of construction, showing the flowering cherries as street trees.

Such of the still pictures as are good follow.

#43314.



Negative #43314. Showing a hand dray, or Japanese cart loaded with poles of bamboo.

#43315.



Negative #43315. A nearby view of the stand of one of the street fair vendors.

#43316.



Negative #43316. View some Japanese women and children on the street near the Gankaido Building where the D. & M. Laboratory is located.

#43317.



Negative #43317. A rather distant view of a street
 scene on one of the main streets of Tokyo, Japan.

#43318.

View along one of the paths in
 Hibiya Park. Just above
 the boy are branches of
 flowering cherries.



Negative #43318.

Thursday, April 11, 1929.

Today we prepared the two rolls (#2 and #3) of colored motion pictures made at Ueno Park yesterday and mailed them to the Vitacolor Corporation at Los Angeles, California. A copy of the letter written to Mr. Harold S. Ryerson regarding them occurs at the end of today's notes, and is self explanatory. We also developed a few still pictures made yesterday and developed one of the 2 rollsof motion picture film which Mr. Morse took with the De Vry hand camera. It developed up in pretty good shape and we think will make a good positive.

After lunch we went to a camera supply house and purchased 100 pounds of Hyposulfite of soda and one pound of chrome alum. We decided to go from there to the market and on the way we found, and bought at a corner grocery several varieties of soybeans and a number of other beans.

When we got to the market we found little doing, and consequently not at all interesting. From the market we went to a seed store, (Mr. dai Nihon Noyen) at Nishigahara and purchased 19 different kind ofbeans, some of which we do not recall as having seen before. We also got here one variety of soy bean.

Copied from Mr. Morse's diary.

In going to the seedsman we walked through Asukayama Park which isnoted for it's cherry trees. The trees were in full bloom and so were many of the men and students who were celebrating cherry blossom time. Groups of men, and of what

Thursday, April 11, 1929 (cont.)

we took to be students, and family groups were celebrating with a good deal of sake. Each group sitting on the ground, had two or more large bottles of sake in the center of the group. The students and men wore brightly colored towels around their heads or waists, and usually a small bottle of sake suspended from their necks by a ribbon.

The students in some cases paraded around with hands on each other's shoulders, and singing. It reminded one of college days at home, when some athletic victory was being celebrated. The park and adjacent streets reminded one of a fair at home, with the numerous banners, vendors, and gay crowds.

It was 6:30 p. m. when we got back to the Hotel.

Letters to Ryerson and Mr. T. Sakata follow.

Friday, April 12, 1929.

In the forenoon Ruth and I, with Mr. Suyetake, visited the wholesale market and brought back about a dozen different vegetables, and got a portion of them photographed.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse worked on writing up the soy and other beans seed secured yesterday.

We, and our families, were guests of honor at a luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo given at the Imperial Hotel between 12:30 and 1:30 p. m. Prince Tokugawa, former President of the House of Peers, presided as chairman of the meeting. Both Mr. Morse and I (Dorsett) were called on for remarks and both spoke briefly concerning our work. Mr. A. E. Coleman and Prof. Parks of Chicago also spoke. We had the pleasure of meeting a number of the influential members of the club. Among them were Prince Tokugawa, who is very much interested in Agriculture and Horticulture; Mr. P. T. Tone, M. L. D. M. Agri. Landscape Architect; Mr. Takuya Kato, interested especially in persimmons; Prof. Dr. C. Sasaki; Hon. Prof. Zokyo, Imperial University; Mr. Coleman an American, and school mate of Dr. Shoemaker; Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, who have resided in Japan something like 50 years.

All present appeared to enjoy the meeting, especially that portion of it which appeals to the inner man.

After lunch Mr. Morse worked on the soy and other bean samples, and I worked on our vegetable negatives and such of those as turned out worth while follow.

#43319.



Negative #43319. A small bamboo basket filled with mushrooms covered with leaves and fastened down with two small bamboo strips. We found these quite plentiful in the market.



Negative #43320. showing tree leaf buds. The plants are forced in order to get these young bud tips and flowers. They are used for seasoning soups and vegetables, and for garnishing. The Japanese name is "Sansou".

Sansho

Honewort

Negative #43321. Small seedling plants of celery and larger plants from which we understand two previous crops of shoots like those in #43322. This celery is very different from ours, and we believe would prove interesting and valuable at home. The Japanese name is "mitsuba". It is used as a vegetable (cooked) as a garnish and in salad.





Negative #43322. Three commercial bunches of celery in a mat of rice straw in which it is packed for market. This straw mat measures 13"x17". This is either the first or second crop forced from roots a year old. The third crop is taken with the roots as shown in #43321. This is used as salad, for flavoring, and as a garnish.

Negative #43323. About 2 size view of a commercial bunch of Japanese spinach. It is tied with rice straw. It is a very common vegetable in the market here in Tokyo. The Japanese name for it is "Haurensau".

Horensō





Negative #43324. A large bamboo shoot and a much smaller one cut in half lengthwise. This vegetable which is very common in the market at this season. The large shoot is 12" long and the small one 7". The Japanese name is "Mausouiku".

Negative #43325. Dried petals of a yellow chrysanthemum grown especially for use as a vegetable. Used in garnishing and in soups for flavoring. This sheet of petals is about 14" in diameter. The Japanese name is "Ryorigiku".





Negative #43326. Almost life size of quite young and considerably older fern fronds purchased in the market. These fern fronds are used quite commonly by the Japanese people as a vegetable. Japanese name "warabi".

Negative #43327. A commercial bunch of Udo Aralia cordata. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ " across the center and 24" long. It is one of the commonest vegetables found in the market at this season. It is used cooked and also raw as a salad.





Negative #43328. About $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ life size view of 1st and 2nd grade wasabi plants. This is used as is our horseradish. The Japanese name is "wasabi".

Negative #43329. $\frac{1}{2}$ life size of Japanese ginger roots.
It is used for forcing like #43331 and for candy.
The Japanese name is "sho-ga".

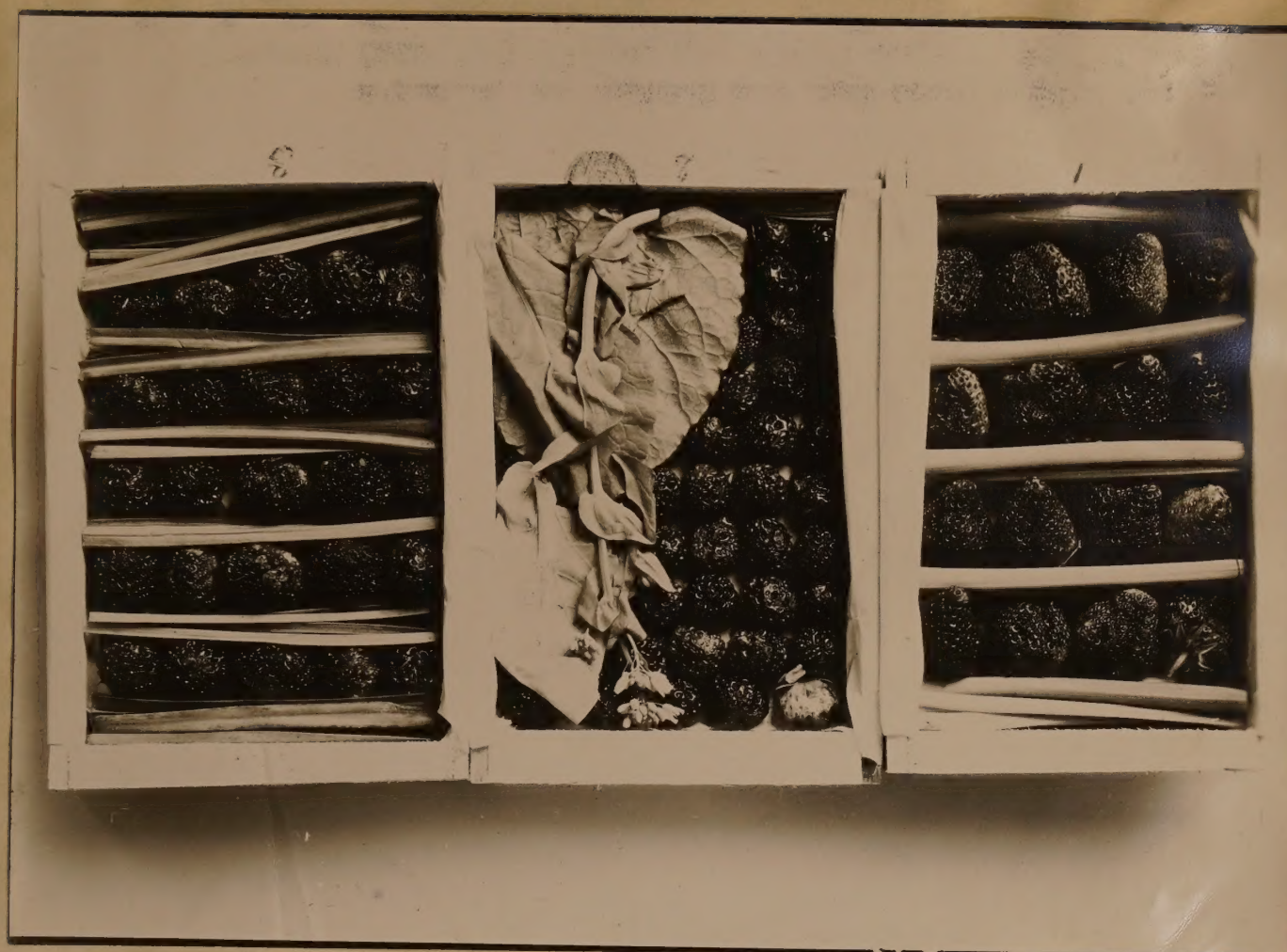




Negative #43330. Japanese sea parsnip. Used by the Japanese for flavoring soups and garnishing. The Japanese name is "Hama-Bofu".

Negative #43331. View of a commercial bunch of ginger shoots forced in the greenhouse, they measure 12" long. They are in a rice straw mat called tsutsumy komo. The Japanese name for the ginger is "Geuga".





Negative #43332. Three grades of strawberries and the way in which they are packed for market. Mustard leaves are spread over the fruit before the wood cover is put on. Japanese name for strawberries is "Ichigo".

Negative #43333. This view is a little less than half size. A fine looking pear, large russet color, but from our standpoint poor in quality. It is gritty, watery sweet and not especially good. Japanese name is "Nashi".



Saturday, April 13, 1929.

The Japan Advertiser of this date carries an account of yesterday's Pan Pacific Club Luncheon, and practically a verbal report of our talks. However, they managed to get the essentials of both of our talks wrong.

In the forenoon we made a few more pictures of vegetables and at 1 P. m. left Tokyo to meet Mr. T. Sakata and his wife at Sakuragicho Station in Yokohama for the purpose of visiting one of the large private gardens near Yokohama.

We arrived in Yokohama at 2:00p.m. and took 2 cabs to the garden which proved to be quite a little way out.

The entrance is through cherry trees on each side of the road, and for some distance in the place both sides of the walk was lined with street vendors with everything one can think of to sell and the gaudiest colors one can imagine.

The cherry blossoms (single variety) were at about their best and the sight was simply wonderful. We made about a 100 foot roll of colored motion pictures which, if good should have a wonderful amount of color. We also made 24 still pictures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and got 20 pretty good pictures out of the 24. At home we would call such a place a park in place of a garden.

There are many very beautiful scenes in the park, especially just now, with cherry trees in full bloom along the walks and scattered here and there among the native vegetation in the valleys and on the hillsides.

Saturday, April 13, 1929 (cont.)

The place today was really crowded. We had a wonderful trip and a most glorious time and got some nice views. Hope that the colored movie made today turns out o. k.

One thing observed from the train on our way down caused us to think of home and also to realize that this is Springtime. We saw women in the fields and along the highways picking greens, a familiar sight in and about Washington at this season of the year.

The still pictures made today follow.



Negative #43334. Taken at the Hara Garden, Yokohama, Japan. View showing the crowd going and coming at the garden at cherry blossom time. In the background are vendors' stands.

³
#43335.

Negative #43335. Hara Park, Yokohama. Showing a wealth of bloom of a portion of the trees along a drive. Notice the typical pines in the background.

#43336.



Negative #43336. A nearby view of a toy vendor stand beneath a wealth of cherry blossoms at Hara Park.



#43337.

Negative #43337.

A portion of the crowd on
a cherry blossom drive
in the Hara Garden, or
Park, as we would call it.

#43338.

A vendor of chestnuts and candy
under cherry blossoms in the
Hara garden, Yokohama.



Negative #43338.



Negative #43339.

#43339.

A wealth of cherry
blossoms on the foot
of a hill along a small
lake at the Hara Garden.

#43340.

View across a small lake at
the Hara Garden showing some-
thing of the lake and flower-
ing cherries along the shore,
also the mountain and the
pagoda at it's top.



Negative #43340.



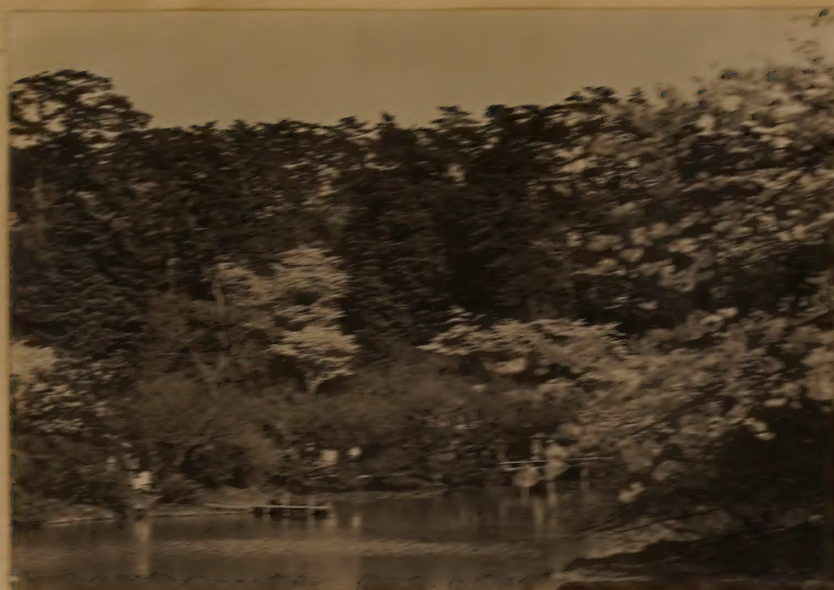
#433A1.

Showing a wealth of cherry
blossoms on the hillside
across the small lake in the
Hara Garden.

Negative #433A1.



Negative #433A3. Looking across a small lake to the
beautiful cherry trees in full bloom on the hillside.
Notice the small foot bridge and the crowd that is on
it.



Negative #43344. Another view across a narrow portion of the lake to the flowering cherry trees on the bank and hillside.



Negative #43345. A long line of flowering cherry trees around a portion of the small lake at the Hara Garden, Yokohama, Japan.



Negative #43346. Visitors of the Hara Garden having enjoyed the cherry blossoms are now enjoying digging clams on the bay shore at low tide.



Negative #43347. Similar, but slightly different from picture #43346.



Negative #43342. Looking up a small valley from across a small lake at the Hara Gardens. The foot bridge crossing from a group of cherries on one bank to those on the other is crowded with visitors to the garden.

#43348.

Showing a portion of the crowd that has come to see and to enjoy the flowers of the cherries.



Negative #43348.



#43349.

A narrow walk under the
flowering cherries at
the Hara Garden,
Yokohama, Japan.

Negative #43349.



Negative #43350. For hours this foot bridge was
crowded like it is shown in this picture with
visitors crossing to and from the small island
to see the beautiful cherry blossoms.



Negative #43351. A close-by view of men and children on a concrete base which overlooks the bay. Hara Garden, Yokohama, Japan.

#43352.

Bamboo basket used in Hara Garden for paper and other trash.



Negative #43352.

大正十三年一月九日 第三種郵便物認可

FARM EXPERTS TALK TO PAN-PACIFIC CLUB

W. D. Morse and T. H. Dorset
Are Here to Study Agricultural Conditions

H. E. COLEMAN A SPEAKER

Former Resident Back From
America—Chicago Sociologist
Gives Fourth Address

Although the inclement weather kept a large number of members from attending, those who were present at yesterday's luncheon meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo were rewarded by a most interesting program. There were four speakers after the luncheon. In his concluding remarks, Prince Tokugawa, who was in the chair said that in his capacity as president of the House of Peers it was his duty to hear many speeches, but that he had never listened to any more interesting than those given at yesterday's gathering.

Those who spoke were Mr. W. D. Morse and Mr. T. H. Dorset, experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are in Japan to study agricultural conditions; Mr. Horace E. Coleman, an old resident of Tokyo who recently returned from a trip to the United States and Professor Park, of Chicago, whose speciality is sociology.

Discussing his reasons for being in Japan and his plans while here, Mr. Dorset said:

Specialist on Flora

"It affords me very great pleasure to meet with you on this occasion. Japan is new to me as an explorer, and we are here, Mr. Morse and I, to study the flora of your country, to study your agricultural plants and crops, and to cooperate with your research experimental station men in any way whatever that may be of mutual advantage to Japan and the United States.

"Agricultural exploration work as I understand it, and as I have seen it grow in forty years of service with the Department of Agriculture, is one of the greatest factors in the up building of the agriculture of a country. The exchange of plants, for ornament, food, forest, and for other purposes, is something that one country can do with very great advantage to the other. It is a pleasure, therefore, that Mr.

Morse and I are here to study your crops and the flora of Japan.

"Plant introduction has meant to the United States more than perhaps many of you dream. From 90 to 95 per cent (I think I am safe in saying) of the cultivated plants of America are directly or indirectly the result of plant introduction. Therefore you can readily understand what it means to research workers when you place in their hands plants with which they can work for the resistance of disease and insect pests, for adaptation to situations in a country where now perhaps plants are unprofitable, and for the introduction of new plants. The orange of California is an introduction from Brazil, and we have many instances in the United States where crops have been established through introductions from other countries, that are today returning to the United States many millions of dollars annually. Therefore I feel safe in saying that agricultural exploration work is one of the greatest for the achievement of success in the development of the agriculture of a nation."

Knows About Soy

Mr. Morse spoke as follows:

"I owe Mr. Dorset thanks for coming to the Orient. I have been working on oriental crops, soy and other beans, for 22 years in the Department, reading and studying the utilization and adaptation, and when Mr. Dorset came back from the Orient he said to me: You must go yourself to the Orient and study your crops. And here I am.

"In the United States we owe much to the Orient for the soy bean. Its cultivation has increased tremendously during the last ten years, and half of the eastern United States is devoting much farm land to the culture of this soy bean. We are not using it like you, for food, but for a forage crop, as a hay for our dairies. It has been found in our experiments that this is much better than hay, and it fits in with our rotation of crops, with corn. Then as a pasture crop it is much used. On pasture we plant it with corn, and turn in our hogs, and one of my principal tasks in the Orient is to find varieties with a low oil content. We find that raising hogs on that produces a hard pork, which is in demand by the big packers. So we are looking for a bean with low oil content that we can use, and produce hard pork. I doubt if we will ever use the soy bean as you use it here. We are using the soy sauce; we have a Japanese who has established a factory, and his shoyu sauce is becoming quite popular all over our country. He is also canning little bean sprouts, as we can beans and peas.

"So that is what brought us here, and me especially, to study these soy beans and other Oriental legumes in their home, and incidentally if we develop varieties that may be of help to the Japanese farmers we will reciprocate with anything they can do for us."

Found People Friendly

When asked to talk, Mr. Coleman, said:

"I appreciate very much this cordial welcome on jumping in on you very suddenly like this. I confess I hoped and expected to return to Japan be-

fore the end of last year, but our Committee in New York asked me to remain there to do some special work, and it is only as a last effort that I was able to come at this time. I appreciate being with you again, after one year and three months of absence. It seems it has been a long time, and I have often thought of your meetings which I have enjoyed here.

"Most of my time last year was spent along the lines of the very object

of this Club and that of the America-Japan Society. I went home to help plan for the reception of the Japanese delegates, and that turned out to be very successful indeed.

"Perhaps at some other time I can tell you something of that. But I found that the people of the United States were very friendly indeed. I took a general letter of introduction from the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and although our convention was one of the Sunday School people, yet the Chambers of Commerce in different cities helped us.

Beans Both Ways

"I will not undertake to make a speech because, although there are some minutes left, your chairman emphatically said "a very few words." I noticed that. But in connection with the addresses today I want to tell you a little story of Manchurian beans, elaborating on that.

"Several years ago I was in Manchuria and visited bean factories in Dairen, and in a small town of 600 people, in Indiana, nine years ago a factory was built to can tomatoes. But the Americans do not enjoy getting down on their knees and picking tomatoes, and they had to import something else for this factory to can. One day my brother-in-law came and told me that there was a car load of beans which had just come from Japan. I used to raise beans on the farm outside our town and know our people raised beans to eat, although they never commercialized them in a large way. So I went to see these beans from Japan, and found that carload, and learned that \$1,000 was paid for freight from Seattle to Indiana. And yet we could can those beans cheaper than the beans from the fields of farmers in Indiana could be canned. Here in Japan I see beans for sale bearing the name of and here I can sit down and eat beans that have been carried over to America to be canned there and brought back to be sold here. This is a pretty good example of international co-operation.

"I appreciate very much being here and being so welcome, and while not trying to make a speech I want to assure you of my gladness of being back among you."

In a brief talk Professor Park said that his grand-daughter once said that she was a human bean. He said that in the light of this statement he was interested in "human beans" more than the kinds of beans about which the previous speakers had talked.

"I am a sociologist by profession," he added, "and am very much interested in the work of transplanting "human beans" from one part of the world to the other."

The Professor expects to leave shortly for Japan to continue his studies after which he will return to Japan for a longer stay.

Sunday, April 14, 1929.

Left Tokyo at 7:30 a. m. for Yokohama to meet Mr. C. P. Clawson, Mr. Stenshorn and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner for a trip into the country to see farming areas, mountains and flowering cherry trees. The morning was cool and pleasant, and the day proved to be a glorious one.

Mr. Clawson, of the Bureau of Entomology, met us at the station and we drove out to the west of Yokohama, through numerous villages and farming areas. In every village we saw numerous Japanese with their lunch, and in many cases a large bottle of sake, and a gaily decorated towel about their head, or neck.

The circuitous drive up the narrow mountain canyon to the Fuji Hotel at Miyanoshita was one long to be remembered because of it's gorgeous scenery. We saw numerous evidences of extensive reforestation on the mountain sides, and here and there as we passed through small villages, beautiful specimen of flowering cherries.

The Fuji Hotel is very nicely located on the mountain side with wonderful scenery and lovely grounds and a beautiful swimming pool. We found here near the entrance to the hotel grounds beautiful flowering cherry trees in their prime, and secured a few pictures of them.

After getting lunch at the hotel we drove on up the mountain road through a lane of double flowering cherry trees the buds of which were just beginning to swell. We went on through the Ten Province Pass and down to Lake Hakone a

Sunday, April 14, 1929 (cont.)

lovely clear water lake situated at an elevation of 1500 feet or more above sea level and across which we got an excellent view of Mt. Fuji with her snow capped head extending into the clouds.

From Lake Hakone we drove for sometime through a very rolling agricultural country. The mountain or hill sides were covered with small plantings of wheat, barley and other farm crops. The appearance of these plantings on the hillsides in many instances gave the impression of a patch work quilt. The plantings were all more or less small, and their various colors made a wonderfully pleasing contrast to the general landscape condition.

About sun down we began to descend the mountain to Atami. The view from the road down the mountain was very pleasing. We arrived at Atami about 6:00 p. m. and went to the Hampei Hotel where we had dinner. At about 9:00 p. m. we left for Yokohama and Tokyo, arriving at the latter place about midnight. This was a most wonderful experience and a most delightful day. The pictures we made will follow.



Negative #43353. Looking over a small valley from the Old Tokaido Road on the way to the Fujiya Hotel in the Hakone mountains at Miyamoshita.

#43354.

Looking west on the Old Tokaido Road which here, and at other places is planted on both sides to this Japanese pine.



Negative #43354.



Negative #43355. View across cultivated fields to the mountains and Mt. Fuji in the background. On the way to Miyonishita.



Negative #43356. A grass thatched house along the old Tokaido Road near Atami Bay.



#43357.

A street scene showing a group of pines on the left and thatched native houses on the right of the old Tokaido Road.

Negative #43357.



Negative #43358. A nearby view of a Japanese fishing boat on the beach of the Atsugi Bay, just off of the Tokaido Road, which is one of the oldest historical roads in Japan.



Negative #43359. Japanese fishing craft and a portion of the surf of Atami Bay see picture #43358.



Negative #43360. At Miyanooshita, just before entering the Hotel Fuji grounds.



Negative #43361. Looking over a wealth of cherry blossoms to the mountain across a gorge at Miyanoshita, a fine view.



Negative #43362. View of a large flowering cherry tree (single) on the side of the road at Miyanoshita a short distance from the Fujiya Hotel. Very handsome.



Negative #43363. View over a wealth of single cherry blossoms taken from under the tree where the Emperor Meiji's monument stands. See picture #43364.

#43364.

Tablet or monument in memory of Emperor Meiji when visiting Haraya Hotel at Minayoshita in 1865.

Grandfather of the present Emperor.



Negative #43364.



65
Negative #43356. View from above the Fujiya Hotel from the road to Lake Hakone or Ashi.



Negative #43366. Tablet marking the battlefield on the road between Fujiya Hotel and Lake Hakone. This also marks the highest point in the mountains.



Negative #43367.
Japanese torii or gate to the entrance of a shrine, taken
at Lake Hakone.



Negative #43368.
Hakone Lake tombs at Gongenji shrine, Hakone, Japan.



Negative #43369. Picture of our party on this trip to Myonishita and Atami. Taken at Lake Hakone. Dorsett made the picture.



Negative #43370. Mt. Fuji across Hakone Lake, a most glorious sight.



Negative #43371.

A most lovely view en route from Lake Hachone to Atami.



Negative #43372. Repairing a blow-out on Mr. Stenshorn's car.



#43373. Repairing a blow-out on Mr. Stenshorn's car.
Slightly different from #43372.



Negative #43374. View taken late in the afternoon from the mountains above Atami and Atami Bay. We made a very steep decent down the mountain to Atami, the road can be seen in three places if you look carefully.



Negative #43375. A slightly different view from #43374.
Taken a few minutes later and from a little different
position.

Monday, April 15, 1929.

This morning we got to the office early and developed the pictures made yesterday. Some of them turned out to be very good but one pack proved to be unexposed. I made what I supposed were 12 exposures and pulled the film through and pulled off the tabs, but from the results apparently failed to pull out the slide. A stupid thing, of course, and with me of late too common.

At 2:00 p. m. Dr. Tono called at the hotel by appointment to go with us to visit some of the more important public parks and private gardens. Dr. Tono is a graduate of Cornell and a very prominent Japanese landscape architect.

We went first to a small garden of Countess Akanyl, near the Washington University. Here we saw, what Dr. Tono considers a very high type of Japanese small gardening. This place was very attractive and most fascinating. Such of the pictures made here, as are good will follow at the close of today's report.

From here we went to see the cherry blossoms at Kudan Shrine, (which is the shrine dedicated to unknown soldiers,) and made several pictures from under the flowering cherry trees. We then went to Shiba Rikue Koen near Shinagawa Bay. This park which, before the earthquake was a private garden belonging to one of the Palaces of the Emperor, but is now a municipal park. Mr. Tono told us that the lakes are connected with the bay and that the plantings are for tide effects, one for low and one for high tide.

We hope later to have the pleasure of visiting with

Monday, April 15, 1929 (cont.)

Mr. Tono some of the small private Japanese gardens. Mr. Suyetake and Mr. Morse went on a seed hunting expedition and collected numerous samples of garden beans, soybeans, adzuki beans, and vegetables from small grocery stores and seedsmen in the northwest section of Tokyo.

such of the pictures as are worthwhile of those made today follow.



Negative #43376. View from just inside of the entrance to Countess' garden near the Washington University. The hooped fence protecting the lawn is of split bamboo.



Negative #43377.

A view a little to the right of the view shown in picture #43376. We think this quite attractive and effective.



Negative #43378.

This view is to the left of #43376 and #43377 shows a portion of a small stream running through the garden of Countess Akamyi.



#43379.

A Japanese pagoda-shaped stone lantern among the trees and shrubs, a really beautiful setting and consequently a beautiful view.

Negative #43379.



#43380. An attractive and beautiful landscape view. The picture is well balanced and very fine.



Negative #43381.

Another beautiful view in this fascinating Japanese garden.



Negative #43382.

Another view across a small lake in Shiba Rikue Koen or park. In the foreground is an attractive small island and in the background an ugly building.



Negative #43383.

View across a small lake in Shiba Rique Koon. It is picturesque and attractive.



Negative #43384.

Another view in Memorial Shrine (Kudan) grounds from under flowering cherry trees.



Negative #43385.

A somewhat different view at Kudan shrine. Taken from under flowering cherry trees. Behind or rather in front of one of the bronze posts of the torii is a large bronze lantern.



Negative #43386.

View from in front of the torii at the Kudan shrine through the flowering cherry trees, looking out through the immense "torii" or gate.



Negative #43387.

Looking up a small stream under pine trees in the garden of Countess Akamyi.



Negative #43388.

An attractive and beautiful scene in the garden of Countess Akamyi. The bronze lantern and statue are well located and help in the setting to form a harmonious whole.



Negative #43389.

Mr. Tono, the Japanese landscape gardener who took us to see these gardens, tells us that the setting and stone grouping about the base of this statue is characteristic and typical Japanese.

#43390.

An attractive bronz lantern
by the side of the walk in
the Countess' garden.

Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43390.

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Tuesday, April 16, 1929.

Worked on our quarterly report and also developed the pictures made yesterday. In the afternoon we developed the roll of black and white motion pictures which we made at Ueno park a few days ago. The greater part of it looks to be very good, and we believe will make a good positive.

A representative of a Shoyu Sauce company called on us and wished to give us a demonstration of a new process of soy sauce manufacture. This company had developed a chemical compound which when added to the regular soy sauce doubles the amount and makes an excellent soy sauce. In showing us the process, however, he wanted our indorsement of the sauce so he could use our names for advertising purposes. He was very much put out and couldn't understand our attitude in the matter even when Mr. Guyetake, our interpreter, explained to him that our government would not permit us to do such things.

Wednesday, April 17, 1929.

Worked on our quarterly report, also ordered from the Yokohama Nursery Company a bale of sphagnum moss.

In the afternoon we developed the 100 feet of black and white motion pictures made at Hara Park, Yokohama, several days ago. Most of it looks to be somewhat over timed, however, we believe that a very good positive can be made from the most of the negative.

A copy of the letter to the Yokohama Nursery Company follows.

Dear Sirs: We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. regarding the order for sphagnum moss. We are sorry that we have not been able to get the moss for you sooner, but we have now secured a large quantity and will ship it to you as soon as possible. We are also sorry that we have not been able to get the moss for you in the quantity you ordered, but we have now secured a large quantity and will ship it to you as soon as possible. We are also sorry that we have not been able to get the moss for you in the quantity you ordered, but we have now secured a large quantity and will ship it to you as soon as possible.

Document, April 15, 1933.

Based on our country report, also referred

to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

on April 15, 1933.

In the situation as developed in the past

and with action decision made in the past

reference, several days ago. That of 15 days

is consistent with the past, however, we believe

a very good possibility to be able to do so

the past.

I hope to see you in the future.

Very truly,
Yours,
[Signature]

Thursday, April 18, 1929.

This morning we left the office about 10:00 a.m. to look for what is reported to be, perhaps, the oldest and largest wisteria in Japan, if not in the world.

We walked across to the elevated railway and boarded a car at Shimbashi Station for Ueno Station. There we took a street car and went to the end of the line. There we took a train for about a 50 minute ride to Kasukabe, the nearest station to the village of Koumatou, Ushijiwa, a nearby village to where the wisteria is reported to be.

The wisteria and property where it grows, we were told, belongs to Mr. Gantaro Tanaka, at Kasukabe, Kitakatsushika, Saitama Kin, Japan. We stopped in to see Mr. Gantaro to find out just where the wisteria was and also to learn whether or not he had any objection to our visiting the place and inspecting and photographing the vine.

We found Mr. Gantaro very pleasant and agreeable. He was apparently pleased that we had called for the purpose of seeing the famous wisteria, which is reported to produce purplish or lavender flowers sprays 7 feet in length. Mr. Gantaro operates a large rice winery and showed us two of his large storage rooms. He uses large casks 8' or 10' across and of equal height, the hoops of which are of platted straws of bamboo, and look to be 6 inches or more in width and about 3 inches thick. Mr. Gantaro said that the hoops have to be replaced about every three years.

After sampling some of his three and five month old rice wine, he went with us to see the wisteria. It truly is enormous. The trunk of numerous shoots is fully 6'

Thursday, April 18, 1929 (cont.)

or more in diameter, and the arbor over which the plant extends made of wood poles and bamboo cross poles, is 45 x 104 feet. This equals 4660 square feet.

We made a picture of the which follows and is self explanatory. We also made a fairly close up picture of the numerous trunks and a portion of the top, and another from some distance away, showing the plant and a goodly portion of the arbor.

Such of these pictures as are good, as well as those made at the winery follow at the end of today's notes.

The country passed through is in an immense level or nearly level valley, known as the Kanto Valley. We were in the section to the S. E. of Tokyo. This was formerly devoted primarily to trucking, but now is largely given over to the growing of rice, and wheat, but even now vegetables are grown in this region to a considerable extent. We saw a few persimmon trees on the way from the railway station to the wisteria place.

Note that it is definitely stated on the wood tablet that the flower sprays are 7 feet in length.

Mr. Gantaro said that this plant is usually in full bloom and at its best about May 15th or a little later. We hope to be able to get out about that time to get some pictures.



Negative #43391.

Large wine casks with hoops of bamboo. The owner Mr. Gantaro, told us that these hoops have to be renewed about every three years.



Negative #43392.

View of workmen and a large wine cask at the rice winery of Mr. Gantaro's.

The Wisteria of Ushijima.

Designated as natural monument by the Minister
Of Home Affairs on January 18th. 1928 in pursuance
Of the law for preserving scenery and historic
and natural monuments.

Age: probably many hundred years.

Dimension: covering 8400 square feet.

Maximum length of flower clusters:
more than 7 feet.

樹 齡
柵と面積
花房の長さ

数 百 年
貳百叁拾五坪余
最も長キモノ六尺余

牛嶋の藤

天然紀念物トシテ昭和叁年壹月拾八日史蹟
名勝天然紀念物保存條例依リ内務大臣より指定

牛嶋火藤保存會

Negative #43393.

A photographic copy of the tablet showing in Japanese and English the record of this wisteria having been made a National Monument. See pictures #43394, #43395.



Negative #43394.

A nearby view of the wisteria of Ushijima, which, perhaps is the largest and oldest wisteria in Japan, and maybe in the world. The numerous trunks from the one source measures 6 to 8 feet in diameter. The arbor on which this vine is trained, and covers completely is about 45 x 104 feet. See pictures #43393 and #43395.

Negative #43395.

A rather distant view of the main trunk and portion of the arbor which is 45 x 104 feet in dimensions. See pictures #43394 and #43393.



Friday, April 19, 1929.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Beattie gave us a roll of dried persimmons, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and 8" long. It was wrapped in white paper, then in a mat of rice straw, then in a colored wrapper, with writing both in English and Japanese. There was a group of three small persimmon fruits overlaying what we take to be the outline of a full size persimmon of the dried fruit. The outline representing a peeled persimmon.

Today we photographed this package showing it intact, then opened with the roll of fruit laying on the white paper, the straw mat and the colored outside wrapper. Then third picture shows the roll of fruit and sections of it on the outside of the outside wrapper. The white portion shown in the cross section we find is citrus peel of some kind. The browned irregular rings are persimmon sugar. The product is pretty good, perhaps equal to the average commercial fig, and really is quite a creditable dried fruit product.

We will try to get another roll to send home to Mr. C. C. Thomas, as we think that he will be interested in the package as well as in the dried product.

In addition to making the pictures noted above, we secured seed of quite a number of different kinds of vegetables which we believe will prove of interest and which we think will arrive in time for planting this season. We also answered several official letters. The pictures made today follow as well as copies of the letters.

Friday, April 19, 1930.

Left night 11. and Mrs. Beattie gave us a roll of dried

potatoes, about 100 lbs. and 10 lbs. of rice. It was

stewed in white sugar, and in a pot of rice water, and

in a colored sugar, with white sugar in the pot and

potatoes. There was a group of about 100 people

and a group of about 100 people in the middle of a field.

also a group of about 100 people in the middle of a field.

and a group of about 100 people in the middle of a field.

Today we photographed the people in the field.

then spent with the roll of dried potatoes in the white sugar.

the same was not the colored sugar in the pot and

the same was not the colored sugar in the pot and

the same was not the colored sugar in the pot and

the same was not the colored sugar in the pot and

The women in the field were the same as the women in the field.

in white sugar, potatoes, and in the middle of a field.

and a group of about 100 people in the middle of a field.

and a group of about 100 people in the middle of a field.

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Negative #43396.
 Picture between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ life size showing a commercial
 roll of dried persimmons in a colored wrapper. See
 Pictures 43397 and 43398.



Negative #43397.

View of the persimmon roll unwrapped with the white paper and rice straw packing. See pictures #43396 and #43398.

Negative #43398.

View between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ life size of the roll of dried persimmons and sections of it lying on the outside of the colored wrapping paper. See pictures #43396 and #43397.



Saturday, April 20, 1929. (cont.)

Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo and member of the Imperial Academy, also Mr. K. Inoshita, Director of City Parks and cemeteries, Mr. K. Mekiy, superintendant of Hibiya Park, across from the hotel, and several others whose names we do not recall.

We enjoyed a couple of motion pictures of cherry blossoms here and in Hokkaido. Tea was served and with it small cookies, similar to lady fingers in which was imbedded candied cherry flower buds and flowers.

We received a catalogue or report of the proceedings of this meeting and also of the meeting of last year, also a poem.

We will forward these on to Mr. Paul Russell at the office in Washington. For we feel quite sure that he will be pleased to get them for file in the office.

Today we also received an official letter from Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson.

Sunday, April 21, 1929.

The wind blew hard all day. We considered it a good day for motion pictures and also thought it a good time to find out if the Eyemo motion picture camera was really working, and if we are getting impressions when we run through a spool of film. So we loaded the camera with a roll of Eastman Commercial film, and went out. After running off 50 feet the camera jammed, fortunately we had a changing bag with us (we have learned never to go out without one), we had her going again and ran about 25 feet more when it jammed again and we could not get it to run any more.

After lunch we took out and developed the exposed portion and got pretty good results. So we feel somewhat better than we did a week or so ago when we cut a couple of feet from two spools exposed with the color attachment and got nothing but fog.

This has eliminated the feature of it's being in the camera. The trouble may be fog, for the end in loading and unloading it may be the developer or the Isochromatic film may be spoiled.

We trust, however, that the colored film exposed and sent in proves to be o. k. and that our fears are groundless. Such of the still pictures as are worthwhile follow.

(1900) - 1901, 1902, 1903.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Mayor of the City of New York, from 1898 to 1903, inclusive. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and the year of their election is given in parentheses. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and the year of their election is given in parentheses.

1898 - William W. H. (1898)

1899 - William W. H. (1899)

1900 - William W. H. (1900)

1901 - William W. H. (1901)

1902 - William W. H. (1902)

1903 - William W. H. (1903)



#43399.

An under view of a
wisteria arbor in
Hibiya Park. The
bamboo cross poles are
being renewed.
Tokyo, Japan.

Negative #43399.

#43400.

A fairly nearby view of the top
of a variegated flowered camellia in
Hibiya Park.

Camellias in variety are quite
commonly used in the park plantings
here. Tokyo, Japan.



Negative 343400.



Negative #43401.
Entrance gate to where the American Embassy stood before the earthquake. Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43402.
Looking over a portion from the old Japanese cemetery near Shiba Park. In the background is the steel framework of Parliament under construction.



#43403.

From among the city of the dead looking out over the city of the living. In the distance through the branches of the trees is seen the steel frame of parliament under construction.

Negative #43403.



Negative #43404.

View of six stone images or "chozo" in the old cemetery on the hill near Shiba Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43405.

A wood bucket on a stone well curb, to which is attached a bamboo pole for use in drawing water, nearby is two vessels, one with galvanized hoops and the other with bamboo hoops.



Negative #43406.

To the right on the bench in Shiba Park, sat a couple of Japanese enjoying the beautiful double flowering cherry. To the left just across the walk from them, are the cherry trees.



Negative #43407.

A nearby view of some of the branches of a double flowering cherry in Shiba Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43408.

One of two rows of large stone lanterns on the right of the entrance to the temple in Shiba Park. See #43409-10.



#43409.

Stone lanterns under
flowering cherry trees
in front of the temple
in Shiba Park. See
#43408, 43410.

Negative #43409.



Negative #43410.

A slightly different view of the stone lanterns shown in
pictures 43408, 43409.



Negative #43411.

Japanese children and pigeons in the Temple grounds in Shiba Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43412.

Japanese men and women watching pigeons feeding in the Temple grounds in Shiba Park.

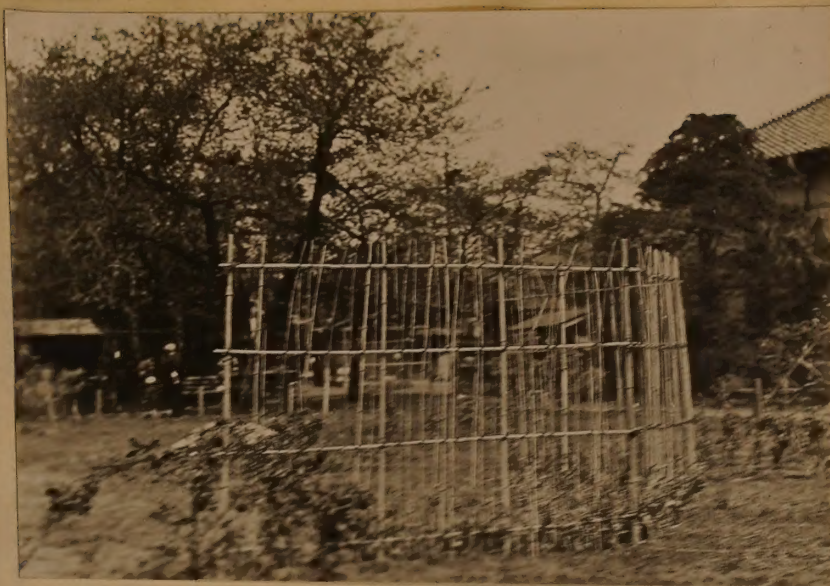
Monday, April 22, 1929.

Went to the market this morning and secured quite a number of vegetables for photographing and sending to Washington. At lunch time the weather was fine, so we went out to the Botanical Garden. By the time we got there it had clouded up and by 3:00 p. m. it was sprinkling rain. We secured several herbarium specimen and some seed also a number of pictures.

Today we sent several letters to Washington. Copies of these as well as such of the pictures as are good of those made today follow.

Monday, April 22, 1924

Went to the market this morning and secured quite a number of vegetables for photographing and sending to Washington. At lunch time the weather was fine, so we went out to the Botanical Garden. In the afternoon there is not enough light to go by 3:00 p. m. and everything is in shadow. As we were about to leave the garden and were about to take a number of pictures, today we saw several insects in Washington. Garden of course as well as most of the plants in the garden of course are very common.



Negative #43413.

Bamboo trellis for sweet peas at the Botanical Garden
Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43414.

Watching a wisteria which is just beginning to push its
flower buds.



Negative #43415.

A view across a portion of a small lake in the Botanical Garden showing globular pruned shrubs and plantings on the hillside.



Negative #43416.

View showing quite a number of the globular pruned shrubs, which are just beginning to leaf out. In the background is a stone lantern.



Negative #43417.

Bamboo basket filled with fire wood. It is called a carrying basket.



Negative #43418.

Children are the same all over the world. Here we have three small Japanese boys catching tadpoles and putting them in a sake bottle. This was taken at the lake in the Botanical Garden, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43419.

Looking across the lake to the hillside planted to globular headed shrubs and trees, quite an attractive view.



Negative #43420.

Another view across the lake in the Botanical Garden, to the planted hillside. Tokyo, Japan.



#43421.

View showing the use of
bamboo poles as tree
braces.

Negative #43421.



Negative #43422.

Bamboo used as a pump spout. Mr. Guyetake standing by the
pump, operating it.



Negative #43423.

A view of an actinidia which we do not recall having seen in the states. We will try to get seed in case it bears fruit.



Negative #43424.

This broad leaved evergreen shrub is extensively planted in the parks here and under certain conditions and certain exposures it really is an excellent under shrub.



Negative #43425.

Replanting large trees on Tokyo streets. When we first to Tokyo this central parking was bare and now is almost fully planted. See #43426-7.



Negative #43426.

View showing in the foreground a tree to be planted and in the background one being planted. See pictures #43425-7.



Negative #43427.

View of the tree being planted which is shown in pictures # 43425 and 43426, but from the otherside. In the background is the Sankaido Building in which our office is located.



Negative #43428.

A fairly nearby picture of a good many square feet of space on a hillside at the Botanical garden. It is under certain conditions and for certain locations a wonderful ground cover and ornamental. The common name is creeping juniper.

Negative #43429.

View across a portion of a small lake in the Botanical Garden.
This view shows something of the arrangement and hillside planting
in the garden.





Negative #43430.

View under a wisteria arbor at the Botanical Garden,
from a position near the lake looking toward the hill-
side. Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43431.

showing a small portion of a small lake or lily pond in the Botanical Garden. Also something of the contour of the land in that section of the garden as well as the arrangement and plantings.



Negative #43432.

view showing a portion of a small lily pond and hillside
planting at the Botanical Garden. The globular shrubs, we
understand are for the most part Eukimanthus japonica.



Negative #43433.

View along a portion of a hillside walk, above the small lake in the Botanical Garden. An attractive scene. The stone lantern at the right is interesting and artistic.



Negative #43434.

A rather close-up view of the rounded shrubs of Eukianthus japonica to an artistic stone lantern near the center of the picture, but pretty well in the background.

87+8+
#



#. 43480.

A panoramic view of the Botanical Garden from a position to the south of a small lake. This view shows very nicely not only the costumes of the land, but also something of the plantings.

Tuesday, April 23, 1929.

11:15 p. m., just experienced my first earthquake.

(Dorsett) I was standing by a small table in my room when things felt a little queer. It caused me to stop my work and on looking up, the swaying of things in the room was quite apparent.

They tell us there has been several little quakes since we have been here, but this one is the first Ruth and I have noticed. It awakened her. In the Morse's room a plant in a pot was observed to act as though moved by the wind, and glasses on the table did a little dance.

Today we photographed the vegetables secured Monday. The results are very good. We are writing up the cards and will send the vegetables and seed we have assembled to Washington within a few days, quite probably one day this week.

Copies of the pictures made today will follow.



Negative #43435.

Between a $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ life size picture of a fruiting branch of this excellent under shrub, secured from the Botanical Garden yesterday. Plants dioecious, foliage deep green sometimes variegated, fruit bright shiny red, flowers more or less inconspicuous, and yet quite prominent. See herbarium specimen #103. seed sent under #105.

Negative #43436.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of a commercial box of fruit bought from a fruit store for ¥1.00. It contains 4 oranges (naval) 4 apples, 2 red and 2 yellow, and 3 large Japanese russet pears (nashi) the fruit is wrapped in pink-red and white paper and packed in excelsior.





Negative #43437.

a 1/2 life size picture of corns and tubers in a small bamboo basket and a corn outside. This is one of the most common and abundant vegetable seen in the market at this season. See herbarium specimen #112 for tuber; 113 for corn.

Negative #43438.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of 6 bulbs in a small bamboo basket and 2 on the outside. These were purchased from the market where they are sold as vegetables. See herbarium specimen #111.





Negative #43439.

1/2 life size picture of 3 pink sweet potatoes. They are attractive looking. We are sending the tubers home under specimen #110.

Negative #43440.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of a peculiar and interesting flat yam, which we find very common in the market. We are sending this and several others to Washington. Herbarium #109.





Negative #43441.

$\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of 3 oblong potatoes secured in the market. They are rather good looking and a good size. Herbarium specimen #107.

Negative #43442.

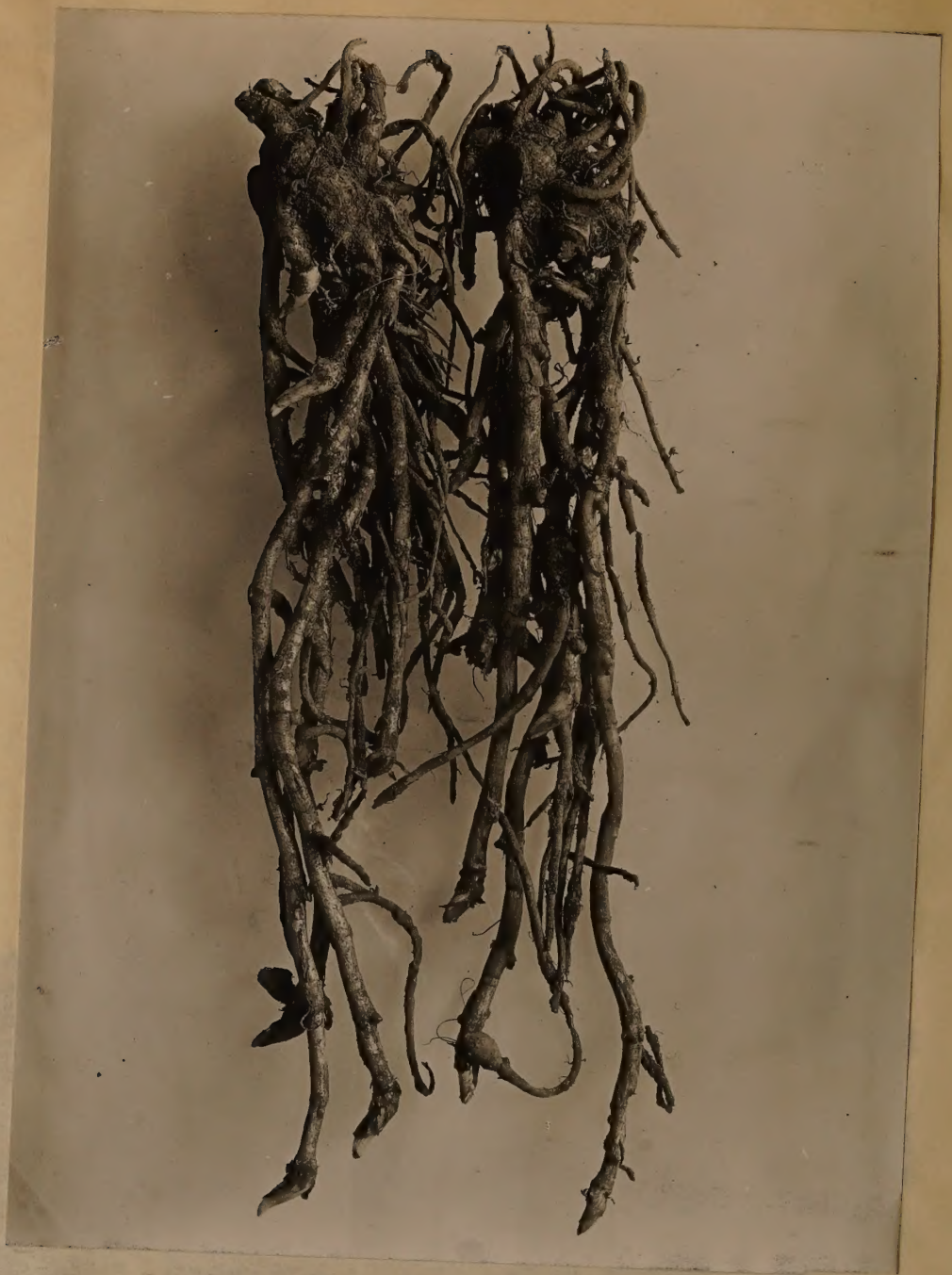
1/2 life size picture of a rather slender white potato which attracted us. It is known as early white. Tubers sent to Washington. See herbarium specimen #106.





Negative #43443.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of 5 pink scale lily bulbs purchased from a seedman. Bulbs sent to Washington under herbarium specimen #96.



Negative #43444.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ life size (less than $\frac{1}{2}$) picture of roots of ginger from forcing. These and a few others we will send to Washington. Sent in under #114.



Negative #43445.

Between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ life size picture of adzuki bean candy. The round dark ones (preserved) cherry blossoms imbedded in the top; the clam shaped adzuki candy wrapped in cherry leaves (preserved). Lady finger cakes with processed cherry blossoms, buds and stems.

Negative #43446.

$\frac{1}{2}$ life size of adzuki bean candy with beans imbedded; and of candy wrapped in bamboo sheaths, this candy in the bamboo leaves is used especially for the boy's feast (May 5) and is used on formal occasions as a greeting.





Negative #43447.

About a $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of a sectioned papaya, cross and longitudinal, the cross section measures 4" in diameter. Purchased from a fruit store. Said to have been shipped in from Formosa. The fruit was of very good color and quality.

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Wednesday, April 24, 1929.

We cleaned seed, worked on field note cards of seed and other plant material and on quarterly field report. We looked up sources of corrugated boxes in which to pack seed and other plant material for shipment and tried to find scales in fractions of ounces and pounds, but could only find them in Japanese and metric system weights. As we are badly in need of them for weighing our packages for shipment and chemicals for photographic work we will be forced to get the metric system one.

Mr. Suyetake secured for us today a box of the small cakes (similar to lady fingers at home) in the top of which are imbedded processed or candied cherry blossoms, stems, buds and flowers. We will photograph some of these and send the box on to the office at Washington as we think that they will be interested in seeing them.

Early this morning Mr.

called at the office, he speaks English very well. He told us that he saw from the paper that we were interested in persimmons (kaki) and that later in the season either he or his son, who speaks English (so we understood) would be glad to assist us in locating some interesting varieties. He also said that his son would like to serve as our secretary and that he could operate a typewriter. We suggested that his son call at the office so that we can meet and talk with him relative to these matters.

This afternoon Mr. R. Kent Beattie introduced us to

Wednesday, April 24, 1929 (cont.)

Prof. Dr. S. I. Kawamura, 11 Kami-Nakazato, Takinokawa-cho, Tokyo Japan. He is a professor in one of the Japanese Universities and very much interested in tree peonies. At the University they have an extensive collection which the Prof., who speaks English very well, thinks will be about in full bloom between May 5 and 10. He has invited us out to see them and said we could make pictures if we desired.

We expect to take advantage of the opportunity and will try to find out whether or not we can get specimen of the entire collection.

There is a very good and attractive cherry tree and blossom decoration here at the hotel. One of the large department stores staged the display in the lobby of the hotel. We tried two night exposures of it last night. The results of these efforts as well as that with the dried persimmons and lady finger cakes with imbedded cherry buds, flowers and stems follow.

Thursday, April 25, 1929.

Had to get the glasses that I (Dorsett) had made to enable me to use the Graphlex camera to advantage. We also had to find and buy scales with which to weigh the parcel post packages, chemicals etc. We were unable to get them graduated for pounds and ounces, so got a 5 kilogram scale. We found a place where we can get corrugated paper boxes and ordered 200; 100 of which was delivered today.

We put up one parcel of seed for parcel post shipment and have more ready to put up.

Made pictures of a commercial package of dried Japanese persimmons and lady finger cakes with processed cherry stems, buds and blossoms imbedded in them.

There is a very good and attractive cherry tree and blossom decoration here at the hotel. One of the large department stores staged the display in the lobby of the hotel.

We tried two night exposures of it last night. The results of these efforts as well as that with the dried persimmons and lady finger cakes with imbedded cherry buds flowers and stems follow.



Negative #43448.

Between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ life size picture of a commercial box of dried persimmons and the lid to the box with a colored illustration of a dried and full size persimmon. The box measures and contains 2 layers of fruit, 26 in the top layer and presumably an equal number in the bottom layer. They are packed on rice straw with straw between the layers. This box retails at Y2.00 but as there was a sale on today we got it for Y1.00.

Negative #43449.

A picture between $\frac{1}{2}$ and full size showing lady-finger cakes with flowering cherry stems, buds and blossoms, candied and imbedded in the cakes. These kind of decorated lady-fingers we are advised are only available at the cherry blossom season.





Negative #43450.

A view made at night of one side of the entrance to the dining room of the Imperial Hotel (Teikoku). The tree is a real cherry tree and the lanterns the ones that are always used at cherry celebrations. About a 30 minute exposure.



Negative #43451.

A night view of the Mitsukoshi decoration in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel. It is very nicely done and most attractive. The lanterns as you will notice spell "welcome".

Friday, April 26, 1929.

Before breakfast this morning, we tried several pictures at the hotel, both inside and out. With some of them we had pretty good results. They will be found after the day's write-up.

About 10:00 a. m. we tried colored motion pictures of cherry blossoms at the Hotel. They have a few very pretty double ones in one of the courts here. After running off about 25 or 30 feet of film the camera jammed, but in doing so managed to let light into the camera, with the result that when we developed it later in the day the entire film was black and all looked like the ends of the last two colored films which we developed here. We were surprised not to find at least portions of frames of exposure which were good. We are beginning to feel that perhaps the trouble is with the film. We now are running one of the panchromatic films without the color attachment and are in hopes that we may be able to determine this. This roll was put in in the dark room and if we can run it through we will develop it without any safe light. By so doing we may be able to determine if the light is o. k. for the panchromatic film and also if the panchromatic film is o. k.

About 10:30 a. m. we left on the elevated train for Oji Station, from which we went by auto bus (fearfully overcrowded and cramped for the bus was not of sufficient height inside to enable one to stand erect) to Arakawa, where we expected to see a fine display of cherry blossoms.

Friday, April 26, 1929(cont.)

The wind blew a gale and the air was full of sand and dirt. It was from this region, we understand that the trees sent to Washington came. We saw a number of varieties of double cherries, but scattered so that the effect, even if the wind had not been blowing a gale, would not have justified our trying to make pictures.

In so far as getting pictures or anything worthwhile, outside the experience, the day for outside work has been a "Water Hurl". Such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.

We received a package containing several varieties of soybeans, adzuki beans, and jack beans from the Sakata Seed Co., Yokohama, Japan.



Negative #43452.

An early morning view of the decoration in the hotel lobby before the models were uncovered. Bamboo props support the cloth night caps. See #43453.

Friday, March 24, 1934

Visited the Imperial Hotel lobby and saw the cherry blossom display.

Negative #43453.

This cherry blossom display in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel was installed by the Mitsukoshi Department Store. It is a very creditable display and has attracted a great deal of attention.





Negative #43454.

This view is almost streight back from the entrance. It shows fairly well the pillars and pillar decorations. Its a most interesting and attractive dining room.

Negative #43455.

Another and somewhat different view in the Imperial Hotel dining room from that shown in #43454 taken from the same position. The pillars at the foot of the ceiling braces are decorated with flowering cherry branches.





Negative #43456.

Another and somewhat slightly different view from #43457.

This view was taken from the balcony.



Negative #43457.

view showing a portion of one of the courts at the Imperial Hotel. It is an attractive place especially at this season with the double flowering cherry trees in full bloom.

Saturday, April 27, 1929.

This has been a fine day and we began packing seed and plant material early this morning for our first parcel post shipment. About 4:00 p. m. we took 7 packages over to the post office. It took our interpreter, Mr. Guyetake, about an hour to comply with all the formalities to complete the job.

Here 11 pounds (5 kilograms) is the limit for parcel post packages to the States.

The shipment contained a number of new varieties of soybeans, as well as mung beans, adzuki and garden beans. It also included quite a collection of gourd and vegetable seed. We also sent propagating material of a few vegetables which we thought might arrive in time for this spring's planting, and be a year ahead.

We will anxiously await reply as to the condition of this material upon arrival at Washington.

We are writing Mr. Ryerson concerning this shipment and including in today's report a copy of the same for record and future reference.

January, 1917, 1918, 1919

This has been a time of great change and progress

The year 1917 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1918 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1919 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1920 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1921 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1922 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1923 was a year of great change and progress

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The year 1941 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1942 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1943 was a year of great change and progress

The year 1944 was a year of great change and progress

Sunday, April 28, 1929.

This has been a great day and we have had a great experience. About 10:00 a. m. we started out with Shiba for Roque Koen as our destination ~~from~~ there are a few views there which we feel are worth recording. We took with us the $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ Graphlex and our panoramic. We went afoot and wandered through the highways and byways, both going and returning, and saw a lot of interesting things on the way. As a result of our efforts we hope to have at least a dozen good pictures.

In the afternoon we went through Hibiya Park on the way to the office and made a picture or two over there. The tulips are in their glory and we found a large crowd enjoying them. It occurred to us that here is our opportunity to get a few good shots of motion pictures, so went on to the office and returned with the Eyemo and colored attachment. We made a shot of about 25 feet of film, then moved to another position, and tried another shot, but found the camera jammed. Fortunately we had the changing bag with us. In fact, never take the Eyemo out without it. We went to a shady place and adjusted the ~~me~~ jam and ran off the balance of the spool without further trouble.

We removed this exposed spool in the changing bag and substituted a new spool. This one jammed before we had a chance to get the camera on a tripod, and in the adjustment, we in some way, tore off the lead. However, we re-loaded the film and had no further trouble with it's jamming.

From the park we went to the laboratory and after

Sunday, April 28, (cont.)

removing the exposed motion picture spool (in the dark room) and getting them in cans and boxes, we developed the still pictures made in the forenoon. From the looks of the negatives we will have about 2 dozen very good pictures. Tomorrow which is a National Holiday, we will likely develop the panoramic pictures made today.

A copy of the letter written to Mr. Harold B. Ryerson as well as of the one to Mr. Knowles Ryerson his brother, relative to the colored motion pictures made today and previously made and sent in for development follow, also prints of such of the still pictures made as are worthwhile.



#43458.

A stone lantern among
the double flowering
cherry trees in blossom
in the court at the
Imperial Hotel.

Negative #43458.



Negative #43459.

Nearby of double flowering cherry branches and blossoms
at the Imperial Hotel.



ring cherries
ark, by Tokyo

negative photo

#43461.

Japanese children at a drinking
fountain, where the drinking
cup is chained to the
fountain.





Negative #43462.

view of wreaths of artificial flowers used lavishly at store openings and special events as congratulations.

#43463.



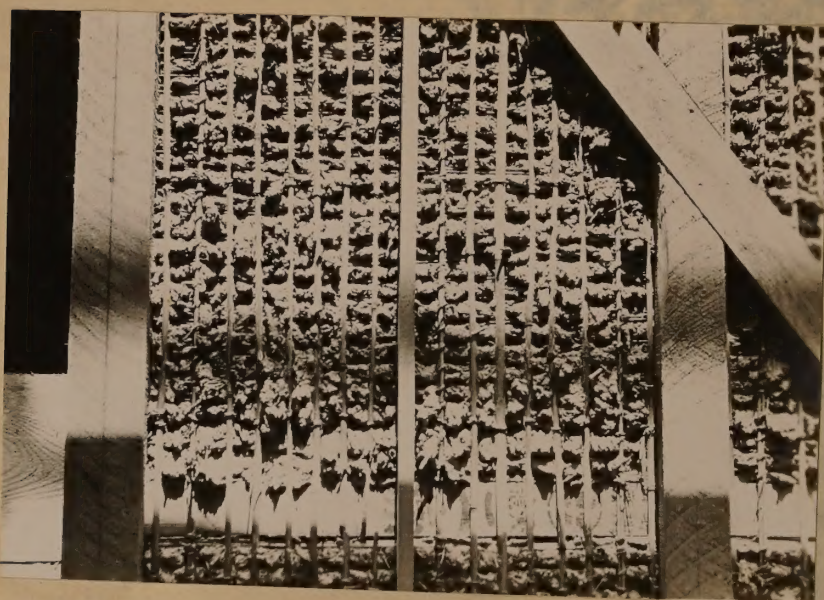
Negative #43463.

A troupe of small Boy Scouts in Orishi Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43464.

A neat and attractive bamboo fence about a small planting at the entrance to a shrine in a crowded portion of Tokyo.



Negative #43465.

View of bamboo lath. The plastering has only recently been applied. This view is of the reverse side.



Negative #43466.

A bamboo gate barrier to a small foot bridge at Shiba Onshi Park. The gate is unique and attractive.



Negative #43467.

A Japanese lady and small child at the same bamboo bridge barrier as shown in #43466 and #43468.



Negative #43468.

A Japanese gentleman and his small child at the bamboo gate barrier shown in #43467 & 66.



Negative #43469.

Children about a sanitary drinking fountain in Shiba Onshi Park.



Negative #43470.

A group of small children in Shiba Onshi park. Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43471.

A group of Japanese near the lake in Shiba Onshi Park.



Negative # 43472.

View in Shiba Onshi Park at the edge of the lake.



Negative #43473.

A view at the edge of the lake in Shiba Onshi Park, once Hama Palace. This is an attractively planted small park.



Negative #43476.

A bit of rock work and a few steps in Shiba Onshi park. Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43477.

View of a stone lantern and portion of the lake in Shiba Onshi Park.



Negative #43474.

A very picturesque view in Shiba Onshi Park.



Negative #43475.

View across a portion of a small lake in Hibiya Park. An attractive view and a popular place. Tokyo, Japan.



#43478.

A picnic party in a
fascinating and attractive
place in Hibiya Park,
Tokyo, Japan.

Negative #43478.



Negative #43479.

A nearby view of a very attractive iris now at its best in
Hibiya park. We find it both in wet and dry situations.



43481.

a panoramic view from the north side of the small lake in
Onshi Park. This is an attractive view. Tokyo, Japan.

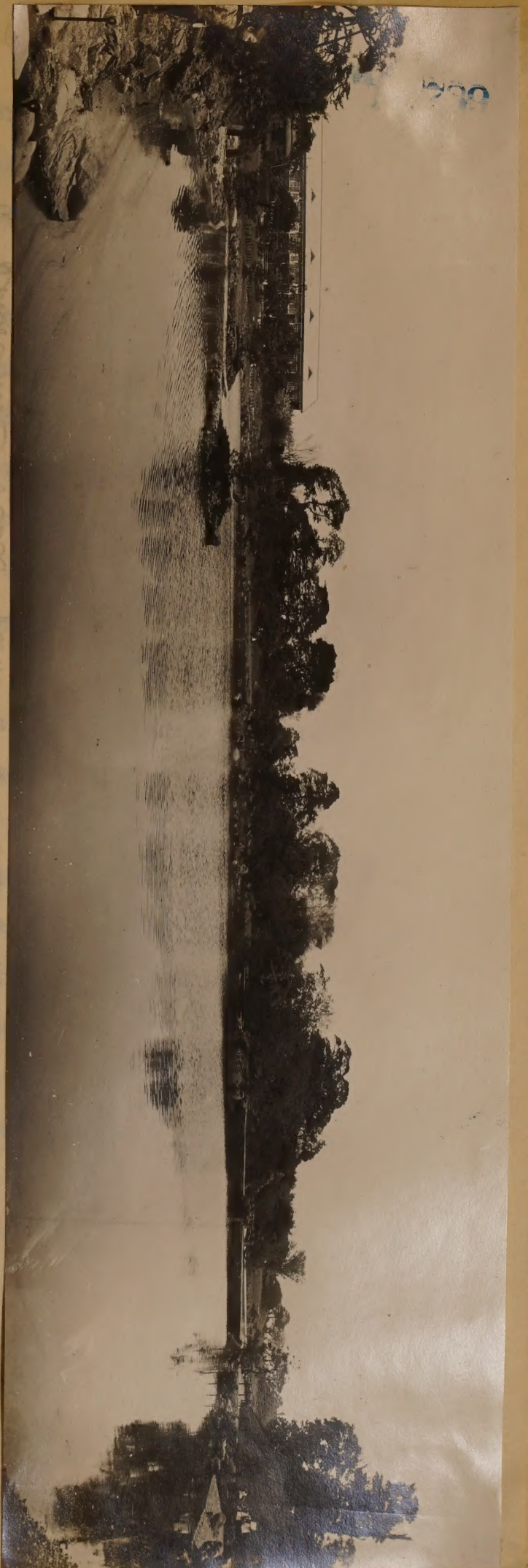


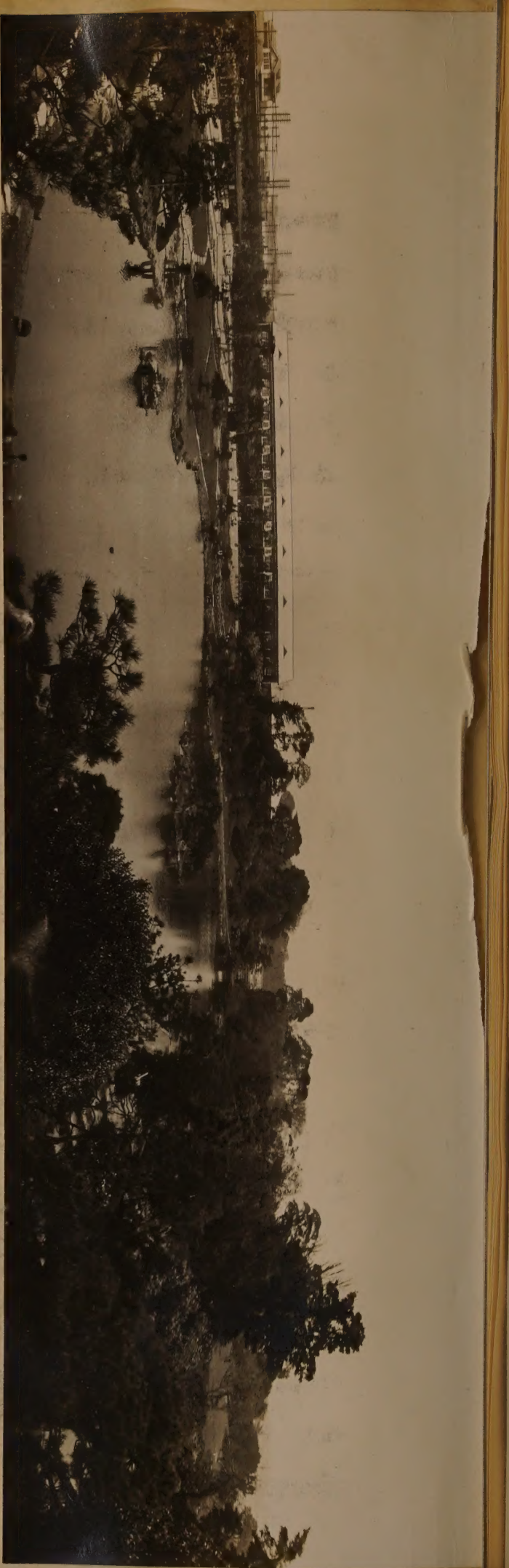
43482.

a panoramic view showing the greater part of the small lake and nearby land in Onishi Park, near Tokyo bay -
The planting + walk arrangement are quite well shown.

H 3483.

A panoramic view across a portion of a small lake in Anahie Park, near Loberg Bay. This with the other views make a good showing and give a very good impression of the park.





43484.

a pavilion view from the south in Inaki Park showing
a goodly portion of the lake + planting. Tokyo, Japan.

Monday, April 29, 1929.

Today, the birthday of the Emperor is to Japan what Washington's birthday is to America. Because of the celebrations we experienced some inconvenience in this morning getting to the laboratory. The Emperor went early in the morning to review the army and returned to the Imperial Palace by a street near our office building. In view of this, streets all about our building were blocked off by police. We had an opportunity to see the returning procession which was rather a gorgeous spectacle. The carriage with the Emperor was enclosed in green silk so we could not gaze upon him.

We made and developed pictures in the forenoon and went to one of the shrines "Kuden" in the afternoon to see a floral arrangement, and get pictures of what impressed us as interesting and important.

It was late when we arrived at the shrine, rather cloudy and bad for picture taking so we did not get many. The place was thronged with people and we saw many amusing and interesting sights. There were any number of side shows and vendors. The experience was both interesting and most unique.

We secured a number of simple but interesting things made of bamboo.

We are gradually getting a collection of bamboo made articles in anticipation of a letter from Dr. Fairchild requesting us to secure bamboo articles for the Barbara Lathrop Bamboo Museum at the Lathrop Bamboo Garden near

Monday, April 29, 1929 (cont.)

Savannah, Georgia.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth
while follow.



Negative #43485.

A close up view of flowering branches of a pinkish white
double flowered cherry at the Imperial Hotel.



Negative #43486.

#43486.

A nearby picture of a lifted tree with staminate flowers. We secured seed of this from trees in a small park en route to the Senakido Building. This plant is deciduous.

#43487.

A fairly nearby view of a cherry festival lantern among the flowering cherries.



Negative #43487.



#43488.

A nearby view of flowering branches of a double flowered pinkish white cherry tree in one of the courts of the Imperial Hotel.

Negative #43488.

#43489.

A cherry blossom festival lantern among flowering cherry trees at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43489.



Negative #43490.

A fairly nearby view of a bright red flowered azalea and a cherry blossom festival lantern in the court of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43491.

A rather distant view of iris in full bloom on a bank in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan, above the iris are flowering plants of japonica.



Negative #43492.

A close-up view of iris in full bloom in Hibiya Park.

See #43491.



Negative #43493.

Bicycles filled with bamboo carrying bodies for use in
 carrying all kind of material.



Negative #43494.

View along the entrance walk at Kuden Shrine looking out past the bronze statue and one of the large torii during a fair on the Emperors birthday.



Negative #43495.

A hen-fruit vendors stand at Kuden Shrine. The eggs are hard-boiled and piled in this way with salt piled on them.



Negative #43496.

Women vendors with their babies on their back and their stock of parasols of gaudy colors before them. Taken at Kudan Shrine.



Negative #43498.

View of a ~~cherry~~^{Japanese} cherry lantern among blooms of double flowering, almost white slightly tinged with pink, cherry blossoms. Taken in one of the courts at the Imperial Hotel, a fascinating and attractive view.



Negative #43497.

View of a Japanese cherry blossom lantern among double flowering cherries, the blooms are white with a pink tinge. The setting is great and the view most pleasing and attractive. Taken in one of the courts of the Imperial Hotel.

Room # 11,
Senkaido Building,
Tokyo, Japan,
April 29, 1929.

Mr. T. Sakata & Company,
Nishi-Hiranuma,
Tokohama, Japan.

Dear Mr. Sakata:

Your letter of April 24th advising of shipment of seed, and enclosed list of the same is at hand. The seed has been received and is now on its way to America. We greatly appreciate your kindness in obtaining for us this generous supply of seed, but regret the trouble and expense we may have put you to without charges to us.

We are especially interested in varieties used as a green vegetable bean, and we found several such among the varieties sent by you.

We have been very fortunate in obtaining samples of seed from small grocery stores and seedmen in Tokyo. In all, we have sent to America about 50 lots of soybeans, and are very much pleased in securing such a nice collection in the short time we have been here.

We thank you for your inquiry concerning Mrs. Morse, and are glad to say that she is very much better. We hope that this finds you and Mrs. Sakata well and hope to see you both in the near future.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Sakata from our families and ourselves, we remain,

Very truly yours,

RJH/rd.

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

C O P Y

April 24, 1929.

Mr. Dorsett,
Mr. W. J. Morse,
% Hotel Imperial,
Tokyo.

Dear Sirs:

Kindly find invoice attached and trust the seeds forwarded as directed will reach the U. S. Consulate, Tokyo, safely.

Being small quantity, you need not pay the charges.

The writer was in Hotel last night but being accompanied with friends, he did not call you up.

He heartily hops Mrs. Morse is feeling better than she did when he saw her last.

With the writer's compliment to you all.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. Sakata.
T. Sakata & Co.

Encl/ Invoice.

P. S. We are sorry that we could not get larger number of variety.

COPY

INVOICE; T. SAKATA & CO.

April 24, 1929.

INVOICE TO Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
C/O American Consulate,
Tokyo.

CONTAINED IN One (1) bag.

SHIPPED BY Parcel Post.

SOYBEANS

8 oza. Otsuba Kurotane
each. Tenba Otsuba Daizu
Edamame Wase Aosakigake
Edamame Wase Kurotane Oxaya
Otsuba Wase Aojiro Edamame
Daikoku Edamame
Otsuba Aojiro Daizu
Edamame Wase Higamame
Tsurunoko Daizu
Edamame Wase Kurosakigake
Edamame Wase Chamame

*Copied*SWORDBEANS

Shiro Nataname
Kodachi Nataname

AZUKI

Dainagon Azuki

Tuesday, April 30, 1929.

Put the day in at the laboratory working with photographs, quarterly trip report and with correspondence. We received a letter from Joe and one from Mr. Ryerson. Copies of the important official correspondence today follows.

From the left bank of the river looking down on the river, while on the river bank, the river was very high and running high.

A rather distant view of a small Japanese building on top of a hill, a small hill to the north of the river, about 10 feet of hill.

A rather close view of the same small building shown in the above photo, about 10 feet of hill.

A panoramic view from the top of the hill, showing the river, the small Japanese building, and the surrounding area, about 10 feet of hill.

A rather close view of the small Japanese building, showing the building and the surrounding area, about 10 feet of hill.

A rather close view of the small Japanese building, showing the building and the surrounding area, about 10 feet of hill.

Monday, April 20, 1931.

7 of the day in at the laboratory working also
throughout the day with reports and with correspondence.
No special interest in the day but the day was busy.
Copies of the important letters of correspondence were today

followed:

1. General letter to the Board of Directors
re: the report of the Committee on the
organization of the Board of Directors
of the day of the day.

copied 4/21/31

APRIL, 21, 1929.

Motion pictures made with the Hyeno hand motion camera on Eastman's Commercial standard film, also about a ten foot shot made with the Sept March the 12th. between Honolulu and Yokohama when the sea was pretty rough.

Scene #

Taken from the aft deck of the Steamer President Grant on March 12th., while en route from Honolulu to Yokohama when the sea was rough and running high.

Scene #

A rather distant view of a small Japanese shrine on top of Atago-Yama, a small hill to the North of Shobie Park. about 10 feet of film.

Scene #

A rather near-by view of the same small shrine shown in the shot noted above. About 10 feet of film.

Scene #

A panoramic view from the top down, showing flowering branches of double flowering cherries over-arching a drive way in Shobie Park. About 15 feet of film.

Scene #

A fairly near-by view of double flowering cherry branches, laden with bloom and overhanging a walk leading into the drive shown in the preceeding scene. About 12 feet of film.

Scene #

A quite close-up view of flowering cherry branches laden with beautiful light pink, double flowers. If this could have been in color it would have been great. About 8 feet of film.

WATER, W. 1903

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Copied 4/22/31

Dorsett & Morse. April 1929.

SPOOL #5 (DeVry Camera)

Cherry blossom scenes taken with the De Vry camera at the Hara Gardens, Yokohama, Japan. April 13, 1929.

1. View of avenue of cherry trees in bloom at entrance of garden.
2. View along avenue of cherry trees showing panorama of trees and crowd.
3. View showing cherry trees in bloom, crowds of viewers and vendors standing along walk.
4. View showing cherry blossoms along avenue and vendors stands.
5. Panorama showing cherry trees along entire avenue.
6. View showing vendors' stands in park at cherry blossom time.
7. View showing group of cherry trees in bloom.
8. View showing panorama of cherry trees and large wisteria arbor.
9. View showing temple on steep hill and cherry trees at base of hill. Panorama cherry trees about pond of water.

SPOOL #6. (De Vry Camera)

Views of double cherry blossoms in garden of Imperial Hotel.

1. View of double cherry blossoms in a corner of the garden.
2. Close up view of double pink cherry blossoms in Hotel garden.
3. Close up view of Margaret Morse standing near clusters of cherry blossoms.
4. View of Mrs. Morse picking cluster of cherry blossoms from double pink cherry tree.

SPOOL # 5.

5. Street scene showing transportation of trees on carts drawn by oxen.
6. View showing Mr. Dorsett at work-bench, arranging material for shipping to America.
7. View showing Mr. Dorsett photographing plant material.
8. View of Mr. Dorsett typewriting notes on collected plant material.
9. View showing Mr. Dorsett packing plant material for shipment to America.
10. View showing Mr. Dorsett just finishing sewing up a parcel to be sent to America.

Dorsett & Morse.
SPOOL #2.

Copied 4/22/21

De Vry Motion Picture Camera.

Scenes taken during the celebration of Buddha's Birthday at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan, April 8, 1929. The birthday is known as Hanamatsuri or Flower Festival.

- #1.. Procession entering the gate of Hibiya park.
2. Various groups of High Priests in gorgeous colored robes.
3. Groups of High Priests.
4. Group of High Priests behind whom can be seen the shrine of Baby Buddha.
5. View of the shrine containing the bronze image of Baby Buddha.
6. Group of musicians.
7. Groups of girls dressed in flowing robes of many colors.
8. Carriers bearing the shrine ark containing the bronze image of Buddha.
9. View of bronze statue of Buddha in shrine after being installed on stage in stadium.
10. Close-up of bronze image of Baby Buddha.
11. Incense burning ceremony by the High Priests before Buddha's image.
12. Sweet tea washing ceremony by High Priests.
13. Flower Festival dance of Celestial Maidens.
14. Short shot of same of 13.

copied 4/22/51

SPOOL #3 (Devry Camera)

Dorsett & Morse.

Cherry blossom time in Ueno park, Tokyo, Japan, April 10, 1929.

Scenes showing cherry blossoms, crowds, etc.

1. View showing Japanese Tea garden under wisteria arbor with cherry trees in the background.
2. View showing grove of cherry trees in full bloom.
3. View showing another grove of cherry trees in full bloom.
4. View showing panorama of Japanese Tea House in cherry grove.
5. View showing crowd of cherry blossom viewers.

SPOOL #4 (Devry Camera) April 1929.

Cherry blossom scenes taken at Ueno Park April 10, 1929.

1. Panorama of Cherry trees in bloom.
2. Panorama of cherry trees in bloom and crowds viewing cherry trees.
3. Dance in shrine pavillion celebrating cherry blossom time.
4. View of Avenue of cherry trees and good luck stone lanterns on both sides of walk.
5. Panorama of an avenue of cherry trees.
6. View of Avenue of cherry trees, stone lanterns and cherry blossom viewers.
7. View showing people at cherry blossom time, and curious in taking of motion pictures.
8. View showing crowds of cherry viewers and temple at the end of avenue of cherry trees.
9. Panorama of a grove of cherry trees.

Weekly Itinerary.

S. J. Morse.

Bureau of Plant Industry.

From		to
April 1		
Monday	Tokyo, Japan.	Worked on expense account.
Tuesday		
2	Tokyo, Japan.	Conference with Mr. Suyetake on soybeans in Japan.
Wednesday		
3	Tokyo, Japan.	Taking photos in Hibiya Park.
Thursday		
4	Tokyo, Japan.	Developed films, worked on expense account.
Friday		
5	Tokyo, Japan.	Visited Imperial Exp. Sta. Nishigahara, Tokyo.
Saturday		
6	Tokyo, Japan.	Writing notes and official correspondence.
Sunday		
7	Tokyo, Japan.	Worked on motion picture camera. Visited Hibiya Park.
Monday		
8	Tokyo, Japan.	Took motion pictures of Flower Festival, Hibiya Park.
Tuesday		
9	Tokyo, Japan.	Took still pictures in Hibiya Park. Developed motion films.
Wednesday		
10	Tokyo, Japan.	Took motion pictures of cherry blossoms, Ueno Park.
Thursday		
11	Tokyo, Japan.	Developed motion picture films. Purchased seed.
Friday		
12	Tokyo, Japan.	Writing notes on seed samples.
Saturday		
13	Tokyo, Japan.	Taking motion pictures of cherry blossoms at Hara Gardens, Yokohama, Japan.
Sunday		
14	Tokyo, Japan.	Developed motion picture films. Worked on seed notes.
Monday.		

Weekly Itinerary.

W. J. Morse,

Bureau of Plant Industry.

April
Monday

15

Tokyo, Japan.

Purchased seed, grocery stores and seedsmen.

Tuesday

16

Tokyo, Japan.

Worked on seed notes.

Wednesday

17

Tokyo, Japan.

Worked on quarterly report. Notes on seeds.

Thursday

18

Tokyo, Japan.

Worked on seed samples.

Friday

19

Tokyo, Japan.

Purchased seed samples in Tokyo suburbs.

Saturday

20

Tokyo, Japan.

Writing up notes on seed samples.

Sunday

21

Tokyo, Japan.

Worked on quarterly report and seed samples.

Monday

22

Tokyo, Japan.

Writing notes on seed samples.

Tuesday

23

Tokyo, Japan.

Took motion pictures of cherry blossoms.

Wednesday

24

Tokyo, Japan.

Wrote notes on seed samples.

Thursday

25

Tokyo, Japan.

Took motion pictures in laboratory and packed seed for shipment.

Friday

26

Tokyo, Japan.

Worked on seed samples and wrote notes.

Saturday

27

Tokyo, Japan.

Writing official correspondence. Packed seed for shipment.

Sunday

28

Tokyo, Japan.

Wrote on quarterly report and official correspondence.

April

Monday

29

Tokyo, Japan.

Developed motion picture films. Worked on expense account.

1	Illustration of the Week	1
2	Illustration of the Week	2
3	Illustration of the Week	3
4	Illustration of the Week	4
5	Illustration of the Week	5
6	Illustration of the Week	6
7	Illustration of the Week	7
8	Illustration of the Week	8
9	Illustration of the Week	9
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47	Illustration of the Week	47
48	Illustration of the Week	48
49	Illustration of the Week	49
50	Illustration of the Week	50
51	Illustration of the Week	51
52	Illustration of the Week	52

Weekly Itinerary.

W. J. Morse,

Bureau of Plant Industry.

April

Tuesday

30

Tokyo, Japan. Wrote up motion picture films and official correspondence.

We have not found it either advisable or practical to get advertisements for exportation except those of the National Milling Union as were introduced by Mr. B. Earl Smith, who has been here for some months, and who was visited for by the American Consul General.

W. J. Morse,

Agricultural Engineer.

SOUTH ISLAND.

T. A. 1880.

THOMAS OF JAMES ISLAND.

April

Friday

20

Took up to 1000 lbs. of
official correspondence.

Washington, May 1, 1929.

It has been cloudy, cool, and raining all day and throughout the day. We planned to get out to see some old Japanese, but they were too busy and we had to stay. We had an account of the old building. April 30, 1929. We could

we have not found it either advisable or practical to get subvouchers for expenditures except here at the Sankaido Building where we were introduced by Mr. R. Kent Beattie, who has been here for some months, and who was vouched for by the American Consul General.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

Wednesday, May 1, 1929.

It has been cloudy, cool and raining off and on throughout the day. We planned to get out to see some old flowering cherry trees, to try and get a few pictures, but on account of the bad weather had to postpone this until more favorable conditions.

We worked in the laboratory all day cleaning some seed collected yesterday in Hibiya Park, on our way home; we also worked with our pictures and field trip report. We got our bamboo picture album started and pasted into it the bamboo pictures thus far made. Such as we already have made make an interesting showing of some of the common uses made of bamboo by the Japanese.

We contemplate making quite a collection of articles made wholly or almost so of bamboo. In fact, we have already accumulated quite a few interesting bamboo articles. We are considering, but have not yet decided to make pictures of the bamboo articles which we have now, and which we expect to get for the Barbara Lathrop Bamboo Museum near Savannah, Georgia. We are inclined to believe that photographs should be made so as to be available for the illustration of a department bulletin concerning the uses of this interesting and valuable plant.

Thursday, May 2, 1929.

We left the hotel about 9:30 this morning for the Experiment Station at Kishigahara. We took the elevated train at Iurakuchō Station and arrived at Oji a little after 10:30 a. m. We did not find Dr. Ando, the director of the station in, but were shown about the greenhouses and insectary by one of the gentlemen working in chemistry.

The station was pretty well shot to pieces during the earthquake and they are just now beginning to get it back in working condition.

The principal work now in progress is fertilizer tests with barley.

They have a fine large iron frame house about 50 x 100 feet or more. One-half is under glass and the other half is covered with wire mesh. Tracks are laid through the buildings and small cars are used to enable the experimenter to run his pot plants out and in as may be desired.

From the Experiment Station we went to the soy sauce and rice wine Experiment Station, which is not so very far from the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Here we met Prof. Dr. K. Kurno, who we understand, is in charge. He sent a young assistant with us to take us through the Soy Sauce factory and rice winery. We were able to get considerable data about the making of soy sauce as all the various steps involved were in operation and we were able to obtain seed of the soybeans and wheat used especially in making soy sauce.

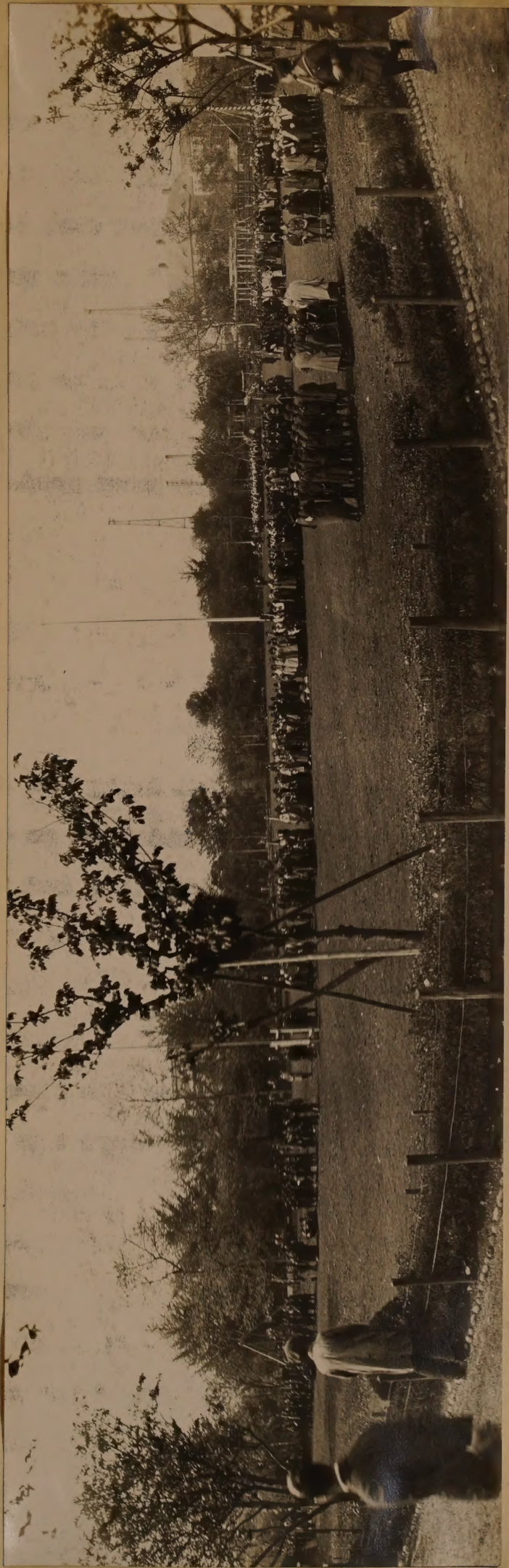
May 2, 1929 (cont.)

After completing the circuit of the sauce factory and winery we returned to Dr. Kurono's office and with the Doctor inspected a number of rice wine products and tried what they put out under the trade name "Whiskey Cocktail." This perhaps is considered a pretty good product. However, we did not think that it compares at all favorably with what we used to get in America under that name. The aroma was very good and the product could perhaps be classed as smooth and very good.

The other rice wine products embraced are: Chartreuse, Vermouth, Gin, Curacao, Cherry Cocktail, Vitamine Cocktail, Cherry Brandy, Absinthe, Eler Cognac. After spending fully a half an hour with the Doctor we bade him goodbye and bowed ourselves out of the room.

As we were in the vicinity of a location along the Arakawa River where native primulas grow wild, we decided to go out and see them. We took a bus and rode out several miles and then tramped about a mile and after crossing the River Arakawa and tramping a mile or two further we came to the place, but only saw a few blossoms. We saw a good many plants but apparently most of the flowering plants had been dug up or the flowers picked, so this trip like the one made several days ago to see cherry blossoms, was a water haul. However, we secured a few herbarium specimen, one of these, a barley smut, we found very bad. It appears to us that as much as 10% or maybe more of the heads of some of the plantings showed smuted heads. We also collected a rust on plantain and a half a dozen other things.

During the day we made a few pictures, such of these as are worth while follow.



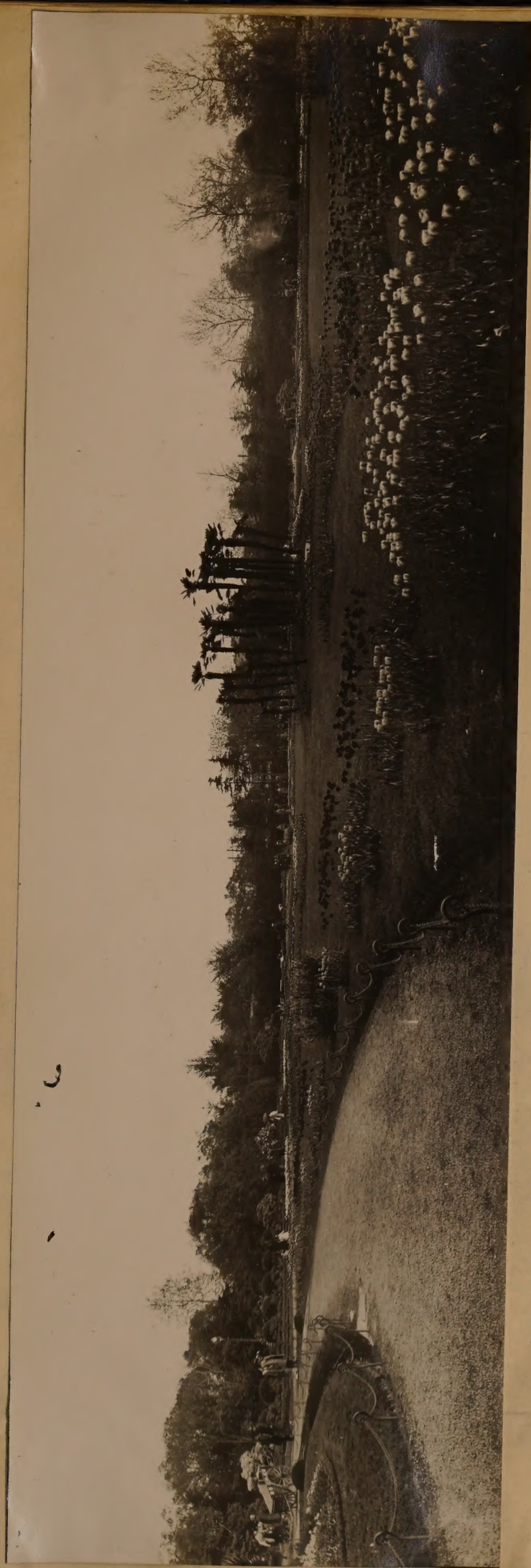
Negative #43499.

View from a position to the S. E. of a large circle adjacent to the children's playground. There happened at this time to be some kind of a gathering here.



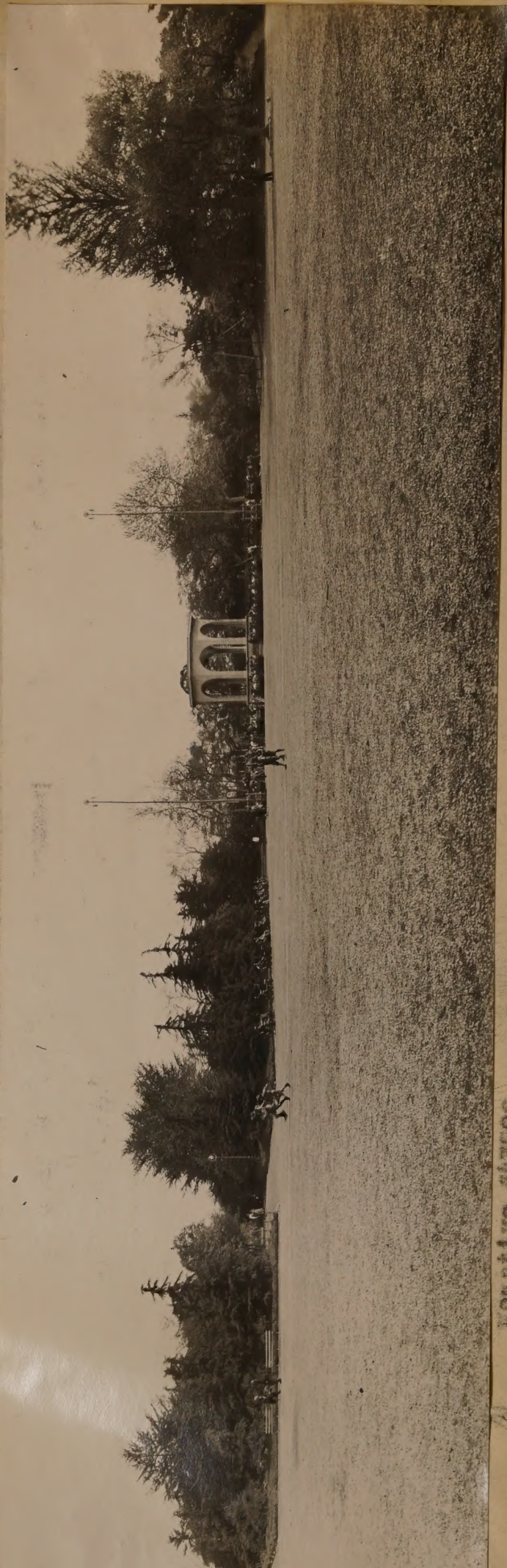
Negative #43500.

View similar to #43501 but from a position to the East looking West.



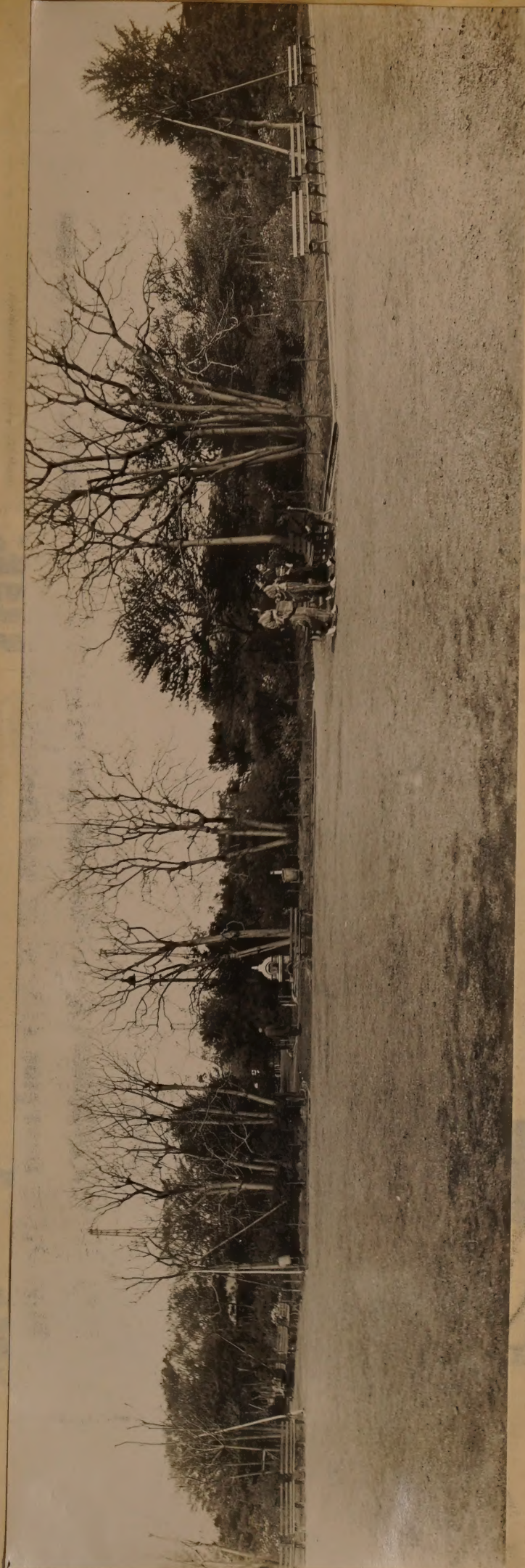
Negative #43501.

View from the south side of one of the large circles in the north end of Hibbya Park, where there is a good display of tulips in full bloom.



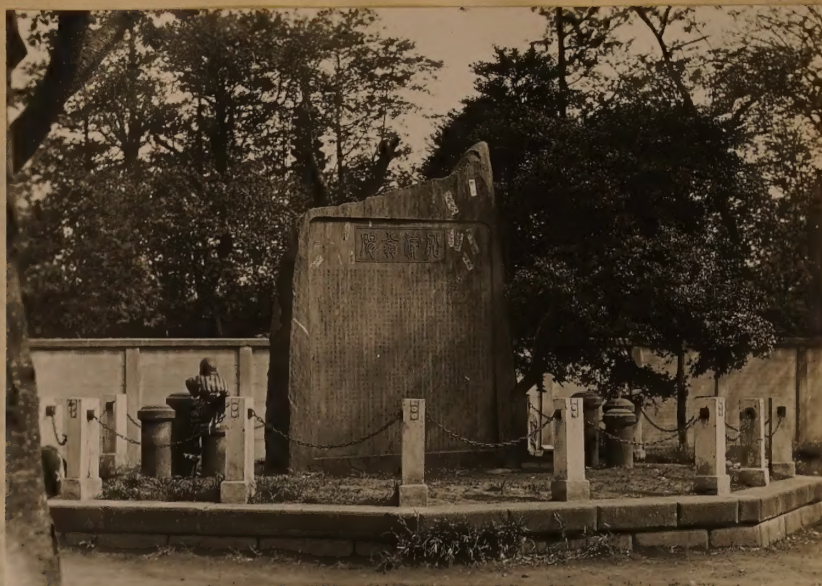
Negative #43502.

View from a position just North of the open ball park looking north to the band stand near the center of the field in Hiblya Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43503.

View from just west of the baseball grounds looking west to the walks and plantings of shrubs and trees in Hibiya Park. Most of the shrubs are azaleas in variety.



Negative #43504.

View of the monument to Mr. Funatsu who was a great lover of flowering cherries. It is reported that he propagated the trees which are now flowering in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.



Negative #43505

A lady purchasing a bamboo shoot from a vendor on the street.
See picture #43506.



Negative #43506.

A street vendor of bamboo shoots, a shoot at the door, two on the ground, and he is reaching for another. Taken in the village adjacent to Asukagyama Park at Oji Station.



Negative #43507.

Two farmers digging with their hands by plunging down 6 to 8" or more in the soft mud and pulling it over bulbs of this edible water vegetable.



Negative #43508.

Night soil tank in the rice field at Ukemaga Hara. The hoops are bamboo. The rice straw covering is supported by bamboo poles.



#43509.

Monument in recognition of
locality of wild primulas
at the entrance to a bridge across the Arakawa River.

Negative #43509.



Negative #43510.

View of a portion of the river at Ukenaga from a position on the bridge, a good sized river flowing through a fertile valley.



Negative #43511.

Three fish of cloth flying from a bamboo pole near the music stand in Hibiya Park. This is the emblem of the Boys Festival. See pictures #43512-13 and 14.



Negative #43512.

View showing two poles in front of the band stand and three colored fish flying infrom each in the breeze. See pictures #43511-13 and 14.



Negative #43513.

Emblems of the Japanese Boys Festival held the fifth day of the fifth month. The carp was selected because of its strength and the difficulties it overcomes in climbing up stream. See pictures 43511-12 and 14.



Negative #43514.

The cloth fish used as the emblem of the Boys
Festival in Japan. See pictures #43511, 12 and
13.

Friday, May 3, 1929.

This has been a cold, gloomy, rainy day, and we have put the entire day in at the office. We numbered and labeled up pictures, seed and herbarium specimen. Also worked on our quarterly trip report, both for the first and second quarter.

We planned yesterday to visit one of the big nursery regions today, but was prevented from doing so on account of bad weather conditions.

The base of the large lilies and some of the large trees which were transplanted in the central portion of the street and sidewalk is up, recently.

Then we visited our laboratory room at the State Building about the 11 or 12 of March, the center part of the street in front of the building was in fact, while today it is well planted to shrubs and trees, some of the latter 12" or more in diameter, and 10 to 15 feet in height. It was the wrapping of one of these with paper and we tried to get a better picture of this specimen.

The wrapping of the base of the large lily and the trunk as indicated, is an interesting, as present the base from the street and at the same time the lily trunk is still the picture protected by the wrapping of the trunk. To take the picture better we put a good white paper around the trunk and then took the picture.

Saturday, May 4, 1929.

It rained quite hard off and on practically all day. We worked at the laboratory. Got our accounts for last month about ready to swear to and send in. Numbered up the negatives for our quarterly report ending March 31, and have the report about ready to page and send in. We are in hopes that we can get this off this coming week.

About 2:30 p. m. we took the Ryomo and went out in the rain and tried to get several scenes of three men wrapping the base of the large limbs and trunk of one of three large trees which were transplanted to the central parkway on the street the Sankaido is on, recently.

When we rented our laboratory room at the Sankaido Building about the 21 or 22 of March, the central park on the street in front of the building was in lawn, while today it is well planted to shrubs and trees, some of the latter 12" or more in diameter, and 30 to 40 feet in height. It was the wrapping of one of these with rice straw that we tried to get a motion picture of this afternoon.

The wrapping of the base of the main branches and the trunk as outlined, is as we understand, to protect the tree from sun scald and at the same time to reduce evaporation from the portions protected by the wrapping of rice straw. We hope in the near future to get a good still picture, nearby, showing this branch and tree trunk protection.

February 2, 1939

It is noted that the first of the following items
 was received at the laboratory. The first item was
 found about 1930 p.m. and was found in the
 up the negative for our quarterly report. The
 11, and have the report about ready to page and send in.
 We are in hopes that we can get this off this coming week.
 about 1930 p.m. we took the time and went out in the
 rain and tried to get several pictures of these two wrappings
 the base of the large light and found it was in three large
 pieces which were transported to the central property
 on the street the building is on, recently.
 When we visited our laboratory room at the building
 building about the 11 or 12 of March. The central part of
 the street in front of the building was in fact, with today
 it is well planned to divide and track, that of the latter
 12" or more in diameter, and 30 to 40 feet in length. It
 was the wrapping of one of these with this time that we
 tried to get a motion picture of this afternoon.
 The wrapping of the base of the main structure and the
 trunk as outlined, is as to substance, to protect the wire
 from any wind and at the same time to reduce convection from
 the portions protected by the wrapping of wire above. The base
 in the new future to get a good still picture, nearly, and
 by this means and was taken yesterday.

Sunday, May 5, 1929.

Today, in Japan, is known as "Tango-no sekku" or "The Boys Festival." The day was extensively celebrated and Hibiya Park across the street from the Imperial Hotel was the scene of very much of the festival. We walked through there this morning on the way to the office. There were two poles near the band stand some 30 or 40 feet in height, and floating from each was a large carp and a couple of other fish, which we do not know the name of, made of cloth. On the ball ground, less than five ball games were in progress.

The large collection of azaleas in the park make a great showing. They are of many colors and shades and well worth seeing. In a day or two if the weather is good, we will try a colored motion picture of some of the more highly colored and striking groups of them.

We put in the day working on our account, quarterly trip report, writing ~~index~~ legend to negatives and in making and developing motion and still pictures.

We made motion and still pictures of the fish floating from the poles in Hibiya Park, also of one of the trees in front of the Gankaido Building showing the wrapping completed, and a one horse wagon loaded with large balled trees which are to be planted in some park or on some street.

We had trouble yesterday with the camera jamming, and today it jammed twice, however, the roll developed up in very good shape.

The still pictures made today of the fish in Hibiya Park which are worthwhile follow.

Monday, May 6, 1929.

We completed numbering our 1st quarterly report and got it, and the negatives that go with it, also the seven boxes of black and white motion picture negatives packed for shipment in the diplomatic pouch. We expect to send it forward tomorrow. We are holding one copy of the report for use if needed for reference or for any other purpose.

We made a few pictures in Hibiya Park and secured quite an amount of additional seed. This will be listed up and sent in by parcel post within the next day or two.

We feel that we have accomplished quite a good deal today even though it kept us pretty well confined in the laboratory.

We wrote to Mr. T. Kato in reply to his letter of May 2, copies of this correspondence follow, as do such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.

Copied from Mr. Morse's diary.

We spent part of the day on a seed hunting trip in the Takada and Shibuya districts of Tokyo, and secured a large number of samples of seed of varieties of Japanese morning glory, hollyhocks, and other flowers. We also obtained seed of the Chinese mild vetch (*Astragalus sinensis*) and bur clover and a winter pea used much in the vicinity of Tokyo. A visit was made to the Tokyo Agricultural College where we had a very interesting talk with Dr. _____ on Japanese green manure crops. In passing the gymnasium we had an opportunity of seeing an exhibition of Japanese fencing by students, with bamboo sticks. The vigorous manner in which they beat each other anywhere they could, made American boxing seem a little

Monday, May 6, 1929 (cont.)

tame. The President of the college has extended us an invitation to visit the college again and will have a special exhibition of fencing that we may take motion pictures showing one of the innumerable uses of bamboo.



Negative #43515.

View of flowering azaleas a winding walk and steps leading to a small summer house in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #43516.

View of flowering azaleas, white, deep and light pink, lavender tinged, deep red, etc., also a public drinking fountain, trees and walks in Hibiya park, Tokyo, Japan.

Yosemite, May 6, 1906 (cont.)

The view from the top of the valley was wonderful as we
saw the whole valley in a bowl shape and still more so as we

Negative #43517.

View showing in the foreground a large boulder and flowering
azaleas and in the background among the trees and flowering
azaleas a small rest or summer house. The picture does
not do justice to the scene as shown in nature.





Negative #43518.

Another view in Hibiya Park showing something of the flowering azaleas and trees and other plants.

Tuesday, May 7, 1929.

Went to the market early this morning and secured samples of quite a number of Japanese vegetables for photographing and making notes.

The market is a very busy and most interesting place. We find in the market one of the largest assortments of vegetables, both leafy and otherwise, that we have ever seen, and are immensely interested not only in the interesting vegetables, especially those new to us, but also in the way they are packed for market and for distribution.

We feel sometimes as though we would be justified in making detailed notes and photographs of the packing both for shipment in bulk and for retail.

By the time we returned to the laboratory it was raining and this condition, with dark cloudiness continued throughout the day and as a result made photography rather difficult.

We found some quite large and attractive lily bulbs in the market and secured 12 bulbs, 6 from each of the lots found. These were given #s 230 and 231 and with a considerable quantity of seed recently secured of other things, were packed and forwarded today by parcel post, in two packages 8 and 9 to Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, Senior Horticulturist in Charge, Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A copy of our letter to Mr. Ryerson relative to our quarterly trip report for the quarter ending March 31, 1929 which went forward by diplomatic pouch today follows, as does also the copies of such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile.

Tuesday, May 1, 1906.

There is no doubt that the material is of great value and interest to the public and to the scientific community.

The material is a very large and well preserved lot. It is found in the corner of the largest building in the city, and is very well protected. The material is of great value and interest to the public and to the scientific community.

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W. H. H.



Negative #43519.

Plants measure 18". View shows a commercial retail bunch of burdock roots. Those marketed run from smaller to very much larger, and are found abundantly in the market.



May

Negative #43520.

This specimen measured 21". The picture shows two commercial retail bunches of vines and pods of soybean, which is used as a green vegetable.



Negative #43521.

About a full size view of a commercial retail bunch of small radish seedlings, which are used for seasoning and garnishing.

Negative #43522.

a half size picture of a commercial retail bunch of citrus branches in bud. These are used extensively for flavoring and furnishing.





Negative #43523.

The actual length of this lotus root was 17". The picture shows portions of roots and sections of 2 varieties of Egyptian lotus. The larger one Chinese origin, the smaller Japanese.

Negative #43524.

A life size picture of a commercial retail bunch of small seedling plants of pepper. These are also used for seasoning.





Negative #43525.

Half life size picture of a commercial retail bunch of flowering stems and leaves of parilla used primarily for flavoring and garnishing.



Chiska

Negative #43526.

Chrysanthemum Species.

A little more than half life size picture of a retail, commercial bunch of small plants or leaves which are sold as a vegetable.



Negative #43527.

About a half life size picture of a commercial bunch of parilla leaves, which are used as a vegetable and for flavoring and also as a garnish.

Negative #43528.

A picture from full to half life size of a commercial
small box of this funny looking green vegetable known as
salsolaglanca.



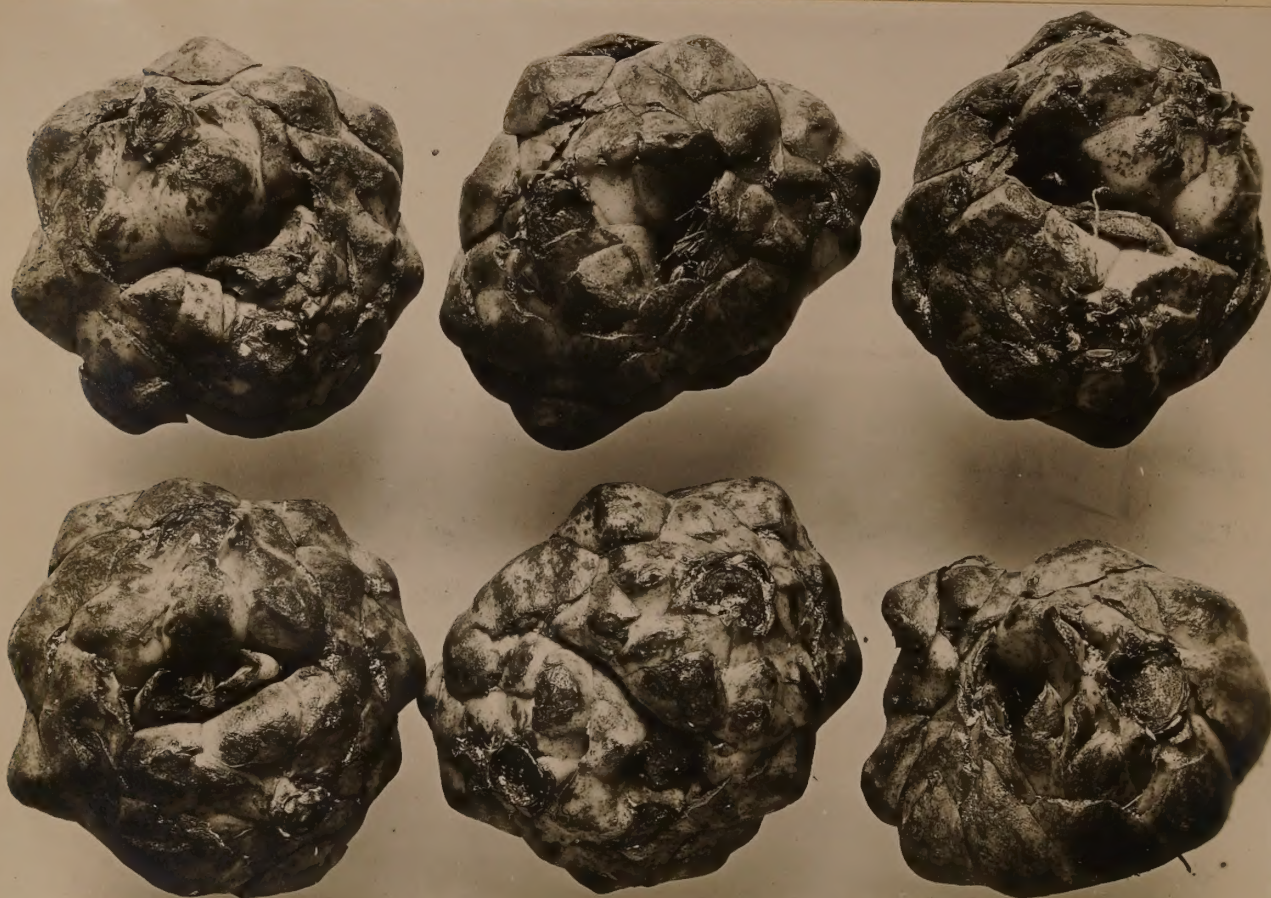


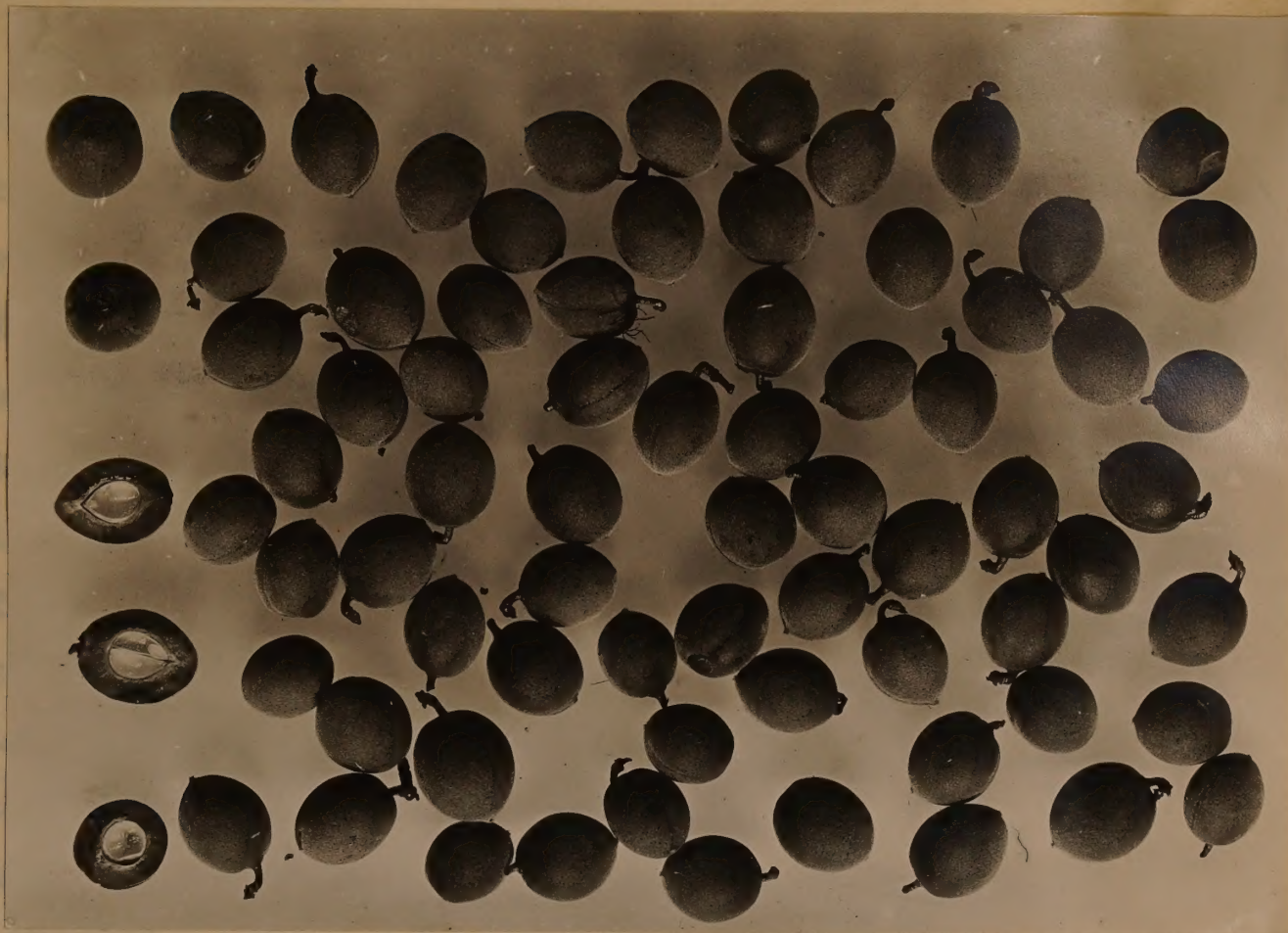
Negative #43529.

We find horse beans in the market of all sizes and conditions, good, bad, and indifferent. This picture shows those we got today, about a half natural size.

Negative #43530.

About a half life size picture of lily bulbs collected yesterday and sent in under #231. These were gotten in the market. The scales are of a pinkish color. It is thought that they may have come from central Japan. They are the best bulbs we have thus far seen.





Negative #43531.

A full size picture of small plums purchased in the market.

These we are told are for pickling, and are the size used for that purpose.

Wednesday, May 8, 1929.

Rainy and cold in the forenoon and cold and disagreeable in the afternoon.

We went to the bank and deposited a check, then went to the Mitsukoshi Department Store. Here we purchased some small bamboo articles, also persimmon paste and a box of 9 strawberries, very large, each wrapped in wax paper and bedded in cotton in a small box. The persimmon paste was in a bamboo cane, we will photograph these tomorrow. We also saw here many interesting vegetables fruit and fish products. The packages in which these materials are done up are unique and most fascinating. After lunch we went to the Matsuya Department Store and saw a wonderful display of shrub and floral arrangement which were installed by the different schools throughout the city of Tokyo. We found the exhibits exceedingly interesting and attractive. Here we also found an extensive and interesting stock of food. We secured a commercial package of dried chrysanthemum petals which after boiling are used in mixed salads. They are also sprinkled in soups as a flavoring and garnish.

At Mitsukoshi's we found 4 very large pink scaled lily bulbs. The largest we ever remember having seen. These we purchased and after photographing them tomorrow, will forward to Washington, where we feel sure they will prove of interest.

We would have photographed these things this evening but when we returned to the laboratory the light was too poor for such work.

Wednesday, May 2, 1934

Early and cold in the morning and cold and disagreeable

in the afternoon.

We went to the bank and deposited a check, then to

the National Department Store. There we purchased some

household articles, also purchased gas and a box of 5 cigarettes

very large, each wrapped in wax paper and sealed in cellophane

in a small box. The purchase was in a hurry and

we all hurried home to eat. We also had some

interesting vegetable fruits and fish. The packages

in which these articles are sent to the United States

are interesting. After lunch we went to the foreign post office

and as a wonderful display of cards and stamps was

sent which were labelled by the different countries. The

city of Tokyo. We found the exhibits very interesting. The

city and the exhibits. We also found the exhibits very

interesting. We found the exhibits very interesting. The

city and the exhibits. We also found the exhibits very

interesting. We found the exhibits very interesting. The

city and the exhibits.

At 11:00 a.m. we found a very large and beautiful

building. The interior was very beautiful and very

interesting. We found the exhibits very interesting. The

city and the exhibits. We also found the exhibits very

interesting. We found the exhibits very interesting. The

city and the exhibits. We also found the exhibits very

interesting. We found the exhibits very interesting. The

city and the exhibits.

Thursday, May 9, 1929.

Made pictures and packed material to go to Washington in the forenoon and after lunch wrote several letters and the legends for the pictures made today. It was again cloudy and cold today.

One of the pictures made today was of the box of 9 strawberries which we purchased yesterday. It is interesting to note the details of the packing and the price of the fruit.

The box was about 6 x 9 inches and something more than an inch in depth. There was a layer of cotton batting in the bottom. Each berry was wrapped in light tissue paper and there was a small cotton roll at each end of the berries and also on the sides and a thin layer of cotton batting was placed over the fruit before the thin wooden top was put on.

We paid ¥1.60 for the box, which at the present rate of exchange 45 amounts to 72 cents American gold, or \$.08 apiece for the berries. The 9 berries weighed 155 grams consequently the retail price of such berries at this time figures out to be about 18 sen apiece Japanese currency. This appears to us to be pretty dear for strawberries on May 8th when these were purchased.

About 8:00 p. m. there was perhaps 1500 or 2000 or more men boy scouts (they looked to us to be) assembled in Hibiya Park, across from the Imperial Hotel. There was several bands and each scout carried one or more Japanese lanterns lighted. The occasion for the gathering was a farewell to the Duke of Gloucester by the Young Men's Association of Tokyo. It was quite well conducted and a very creditable and nice affair. Letters and pictures follow.

Thursday, May 2, 1935.

These pictures and passed material to be in the laboratory.

In the laboratory and after lunch some material was taken
 together for the pictures and today. It was again observed that
 could today.

One of the pictures made today was of the box of 5 stars.

Picture after as purchased yesterday. It is interesting to

note the details of the printing and the price of the box.

The box was about 6 x 3 inches and containing some paper.

on the inside. There was a layer of paper between the two

boxes. Each box was wrapped in light blue paper and there

was a small cotton roll at each end of the boxes and also

on the sides and a thin layer of cotton filling was placed over

the first before the thin paper box was put on.

The price \$1.50 for the box, which at the present time of

exchange is about 15 cents American gold, or 1.50.

except for the picture. The 5 pictures weighed 125 grams

approximately the retail price of each picture of this time

figures can be about 15 cent silver Japanese currency. This

figure is to be as given for the information on the box

when these were purchased.

Box 3000 p. 2. There was between 1000 or 2000 or more

and my results (box packed in 10 to 12) mentioned in 1935.

Part, noted for the Japanese box. There was several boxes

and each box carried one or more Japanese Japanese labels.

The reason for the picture was a transfer to the box of

illustrated by the Young Man's translation of today.

It was quite well contained and a very creditable and nice

effect. Labels and pictures follow.



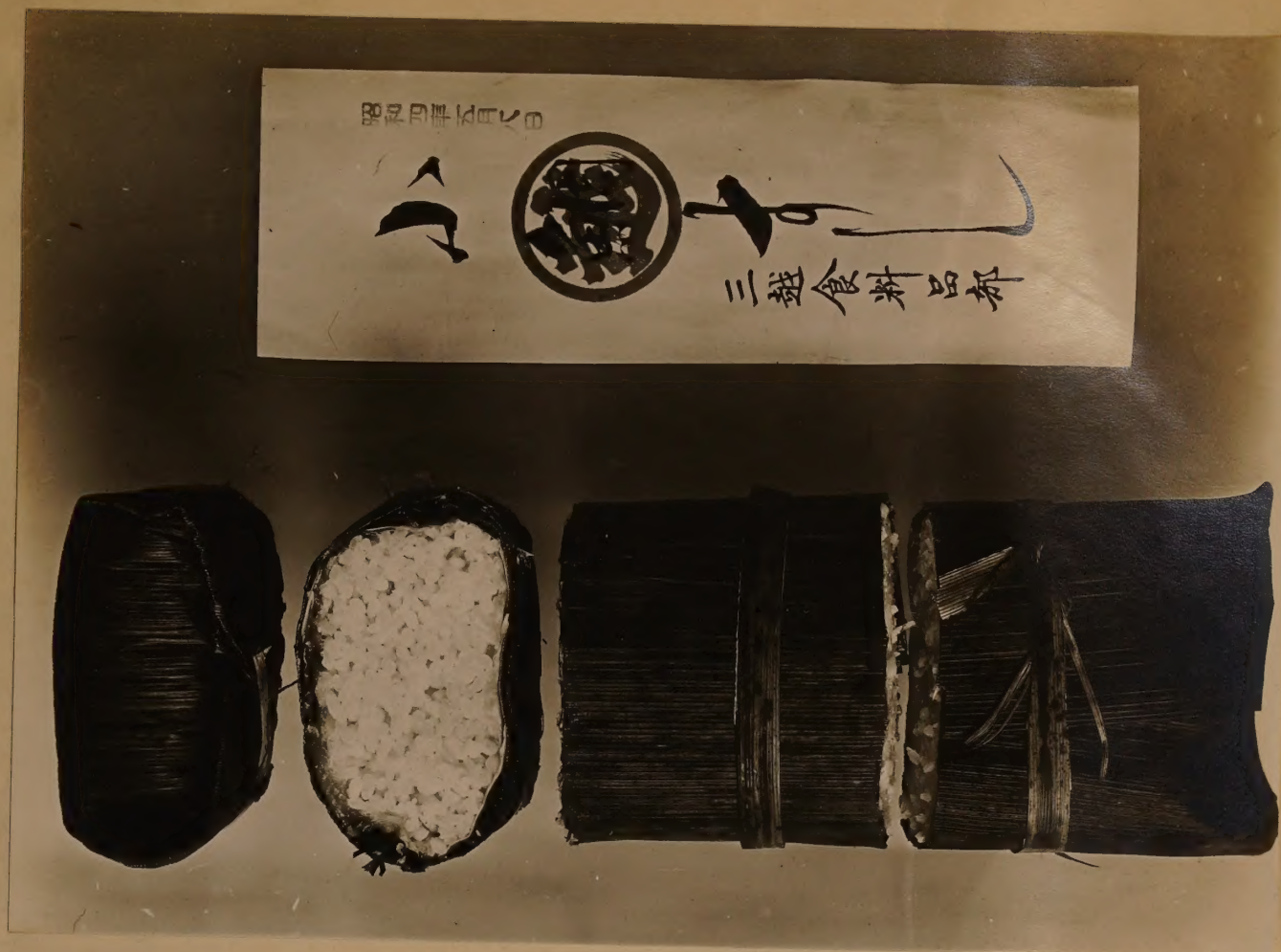
Negative #43532.

A quarter to half life size picture of a commercial bunch of dried chrysanthemum petals at a department store (purchased). Sample sent in under #148. These dried petals are used to sprinkle in soups and for garnishing, also after boiling with mixed salads. Seed supposedly of this variety sent in under #219.



Negative #43533.

A quarter to half life size picture of cooked rice wrapped in a bamboo sheath and tied in several places with a strip of the same material. This makes a very neat package. Pkg. measured 10" in length.



Negative #43534.

A quarter to half life size picture of the package shown in #43533 after being cut into sections. To the left the end of the package is shown, next a cross section. The sheet to the top was fastened to the package. The Japanese name for this is "sushi bento" or rice lunch.



Negative #43535.

View showing bamboo containers of persimmon paste, the canes measure 10" in length. They are filled to the joint of the long end with a jelly-like paste of persimmon and then corked. The sectional container shows this fairly well. The one on the right is full. The paste is wrapped in wax paper. This product cost Y1.00 for three. We tried the paste and found it very good. The two whole containers were sent in under #147.



Negative #43536.

Picture about three-quarters full size. The large center berry in the center row measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and weighs between 25 and 30 grams. The total weight of the 9 berries free of all paper and packing is 155 grams. The box cost Y1.60 which at the present rate of exchange means that they cost \$.72 U. S. Gold or \$.08 apiece. Each berry has a long stem and is wrapped in tissue paper they are laid on cotton batting with small rolls of cotton at the sides and both ends of the fruit. It is a very interesting package. The berries are very fragrant.



Negative #43537.

View of two of the four large lily bulbs secured yesterday at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo, Japan. The bulbs are shown here between a quarter to half life size. The bulb to the right weighs 725 grams, the other 515 grams. These are the largest lily bulbs we have seen. This is an edible lily. Sent in under #146.

Friday, May 10, 1929.

This morning we left the hotel in company with Mr. and Mrs. R. Kent Beattie to meet Dr. S. I. Kawamura at Ueno Station and go with him to visit the Government Horticultural College at Matsudo and see their collection of tree peonies.

It was raining when we left the hotel and looked as though it might continue throughout the day (which it came very nearly doing).

We arrived at Ueno Station at just about 8:30 and our train for Matsudo was scheduled to leave at 8:45. We experienced some difficulty in locating Dr. Kawamura, in fact we had moved up to the exit gate to the train so as to make, if necessary a last minute dash. Apparently he and his wife and daughter had decided on a similar line of action and they were also on their way to the exit gate when we saw one another. We then had to make a grand rush for the train, and did not have time even to purchase tickets so had to secure them on the train after getting aboard and under way.

The following meager notes made on the train on the way out are included here for the interest and value they may have. It took about 30 minutes to make the run out and in this time we stopped at several stations.

Kameari Station. This station is surrounded by trucking and rice paddies. The crops look good, rice in many instances is just up in the seed beds. The truck crops are clean and appear in very good condition.

At Kanamachi station we saw an old and very handsome specimen of Kurma or black pine, we understand that this is a historic tree, but on this occasion did not succeed in

Friday, May 10, 1929 (cont.)

getting details in this connection.

We left the train at Matsudo Station and entered automobiles and within about five minutes were at the Horticultural School grounds. At the entrance on the left as we entered we saw two nice young specimen of horse chestnut in full bloom. The flower spikes which looked to be 6 or 8" in length were of a beautiful pink or salmon color. It was raining pretty hard when we got out of the cars. We went first to the Doctors office, which is in a large building overlooking, in one direction, a portion of a large valley and in another small valleys and several small hills, and still another a formal garden with flower beds filled with flowering plants.

From the Doctors office we went with umbrellas and rain coats and rubbers (such of us as had them) to see the grounds and plants, but more especially the tree peonies, of which we understand they have a collection of about 150 varieties.

On our way to the tree peony planting, we passed by a very unique and interesting hedge. It was on top of the sloping surface of a small terrace. Something like this:

Bushy | + Pr

walk

Height about 2 ft.

Thy. about 2 ft.

Ground level.

Friday, May 10, 1929 (cont. 2)

This hedge, which was closely clipped, contained a miscellaneous collection of plants, both evergreen and deciduous; needle and broad leaf plants. At several places we saw an interesting single flowered white rose, which had been allowed to grow up somewhat above the other plants, and which was in bloom. One of the open flowers we measured and found it to be 3" across, the stem near the flower was quite spiny, the foliage small and bright shiny green. We were not successful in learning its name or origin. One of the gentleman who accompanied us was of the opinion that it is a native wild rose. If this is true we should get it for introduction.

We saw the peonies in a hard rain. They are the finest we have ever seen, several flowers we put the tape across measured 8" - 9" and one about 10" across. They were of many colors, red, deep and light pink, deep and beautiful light shades, whites and other colors we do not now recall. We made a few still pictures from under an umbrella, also ran off about 55 feet of motion pictures using the color attachment. We used a 2.8 and between 2.8 and 4 stop. The weather conditions were most adverse for pictures and it is questionable if we will get anything but considered it worth a chance.

We saw a nice collection of dwarf wisterias, lavender, white, and pinkish, some of the trusses of flowers measured as much as 16 to 20 inches. A lot of work is being done at the school with azaleas, of which we saw some very handsome flowers. One in particular, long narrow petals, and open flowers with a purplish tinge. We also saw a very nice lupine of a sulphur

Friday, May 10, 1929 (cont³).

yellow color Lupinus butens (?) . We should get seed and cuttings of the azalea and seed of the lupine.

Dr. and Mrs. Kawamura and their daughter served tea and a "bento" or box lunch at noon, both were fine. With each lunch was a knife and fork of bamboo, we saved ours for the bamboo made article collection.

After lunch we returned to the Matsudo Railway Station and took a train back to Kitosenjo, where we changed cars for Koshigoya, where we went to see a large wisteria. The plant is in a shrine near a small walled in lake, the banks of which are covered with azaleas in full bloom. The wisteria arbor is 17 yards wide by 36 yards long, and covers 4428 square feet. Some of the fleral trusses measured 36 inches in length, and they are by no means full grown.

We made about 45 feet of motion pictures here, but if good these will only be black and white for we neglected to put on the color attachment. We also tried about a dozen $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ pictures.

We are especially indebted to Mr. Sakuo Aritaki, one of Dr. Kawamura's graduate students for the pleasure of seeing this large wisteria vine.

Mr. Aritaki is a nurseryman and it is quite probable that we may be able to arrange with him to propagate for us 2 plants each of the tree peonies and a couple of plants each of the dwarf and standard varieties of wisteria. Altogether we have experienced a very moist, quite strenuous, and most interesting day. The pictures which turned out to be good will follow.



Negative #43538.

View from the entrance door of the auditorium of the
Agricultural college at Matsudo, Japan.



Negative #43539.

View from a porch on the second floor of the auditorium
showing a formal garden at the Horticultural Experiment
Station at Matsudo, Japan.



Negative #43540.

A somewhat different view of the formal garden that picture #43539.



Negative #43541.

A fairly nearby view of a portion of the collection of tree peonies seen at the Horticultural Experiment Station.



Negative #43542.

This view shows a portion of the peony collection
in full flower.



Negative #43543.

A nearby view of a beautiful shell pink tree peony.



Negative #43544.

Nearby view of the flowers of a fine light red variety
of the tree peony.



Negative #43545.

A close up view of a flowering plant of tree peonies with
beautiful light pink flowers. The flowers measure 8" or
more across.



Negative #43546.

A close up view of the 5 or 6 trunks from one crown.

The men in the background give an idea of their size and diameter. Koshigaya, Japan.

Negative #43547.

A nearby view at one corner showing poorly, some of the long racemes of flowers. We measured some that were 36" long.





Negative #43548.

Looking across a portion of the small lake to, and under and over the wisteria arbor at Koshigaya, Japan.



Negative #43549.

View along the water-side of the wisteria arbor at Koshigaya, Japan.



Negative #43550.

A view along one side of the arbor of the old wisteria arbor. Some of the flower racemes measured today as much as 36" in length, and still growing.



Negative #43551.

Negative #43551.

A view under a portion of the arbor and out over a small lake at one side.



Negative #43552.

View showing some of the azaleas along the bank of the small lake to one side of the old wisteria vine.

#43553.

View showing a portion of the wisteria arbor and to the side and old, but very interesting tree.



Negative #43553.



Negative #43554.

View showing a portion of the little lake and of a portion of the azalea covered bank.



Negative #43555.

This old wisteria vine is at a shrine about one-half to three-quarters of a mile from the Kashigaya Railway station.



Negative #43556.

View along the side of the wisteria trellace next to the small lake from the side opposite the shrine. Koshigaya, Japan.

Saturday, May 11, 1929.

This surely has been a day of experiences, the like of which, in some respects, we would not like to have often repeated.

In the early morning we went to the laboratory and jacketed the pictures made yesterday at the Horticultural College and at the large wisteria vine at or near the village of Koshigaya. Did up the motion picture film made yesterday and wrote a letter to Mr. Harold S. Ryerson, regarding it and mailed this and the box of one hundred feet of exposed negatives, also a copy of the Ryerson letter to his brother, Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, Foreign Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A little after 10:00 a. m. we took three cameras and the motion picture tripod and left on the elevated car from the Shimbashi Station to the Kamagome Station to get a colored picture of a very nice agavea display growing on the railway embankment or rather bank of a cut. We set up our tripod reached for the motion picture camera and were surprised and disgusted to find that we had failed to bring it along. We contented ourselves by making a couple of 5 x 7 still pictures.

We boarded the train here for Shibuya Station, for the purpose of visiting bamboo shoot growers in that vicinity. It was noon when we arrived and we stepped into the Tieji Grill for lunch.

Just before arriving at Shibuya the interpreter, Mr. Suyetake, spoke of the motion picture camera, and as it had cleared and the sun was shining we must have said that we wished that we had it. At least he got that impression.

Saturday, May 11, (cont.)

For when we finished lunch we got into a bus, and supposed that it was to go the bamboo growers. Imagine our surprise when 15 minutes or so later we found ourselves within a block of the Sankaido Building. We got the motion picture camera and boarded another bus, and were soon back in Shibuya, here we took a street car and went out to the village of Shin Machi, Komazawa, Tokyo, Japan, in the midst of a bamboo shoot growing district.

We first visited the bamboo grove of Mr. Tetsugo Kaizumi, of about a quarter of an acre. Mr. Kaizumi told us that the grove was planted 60 or 65 years ago, and that the canes are renewed about every 5 years. He was not digging, but from the looks of the ground judge that he dug yesterday.

We counted three or four shoots, ~~22~~ 2' to 4' in height which it is assumed are renewal shoots. There were about 35 or 40 shoots from just breaking the ground to 3" or 4" out of the ground, which are ready to dig. Many of the tops were cut off at 30 or 40 feet above the ground. We measured 5 of the largest shoots we could find and found them to be 15½, 16½, and 14½" in circumference. We made several pictures here these will follow later with those from the grove of Mr. Sanzo Ishida less than a quarter of a mile away, here we got a number of pictures.

The grove of Mr. Ishida covers a little more than an acre of ground, and looked to be in very good condition. Here we found a trailer to a bicycle loaded with three bamboo baskets of shoots, also a large pile of shoots in a shed. These were all covered with burlap sacks and grass matting

Saturday, May 11, 1929 (cont. 2)

we got pictures of both lots.

Mr. Ishida's happened to be digging this afternoon and we got permission to make pictures. He told us that he digs every third or fourth day. The digging begins about the first week in April and continues until about the middle of May. He said that he gets about 2000 pounds of shoots at each digging. The early season shoots sell wholesale at Yen three or four per 10 pounds of shoots, and the last diggings 30 50 sen per 10 pounds. Mr. Ishida advocates cane renewing every 7 or 8 years. A few of the largest canes found in this grove measured in circumference $14\frac{1}{2}$ ", $14\frac{1}{2}$ ", $14\frac{1}{2}$ ", $15\frac{1}{2}$ ", $13\frac{1}{2}$ ", $14\frac{1}{2}$ ", $15\frac{1}{2}$ " and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ". The tops of most of the canes had been cut away. This is done, we understand, as a protection against wind damage and also to increase root development. The shoots are dug just as they break the surface of the soil in nosing through. The canes throughout the planted area are from 2' to 6' or more apart. The tops are cut off the shoots shortly after branching.

We returned to the laboratory by way of the Meiji Shrine grounds, and when opposite the Memorial Museum, on account of likelihood of rain, took a cab for the Sankaido Building. Shortly after entering the cab it began to rain. The driver had no wind shield wiper and to us appeared to be quite a reckless driver, and as a result (not wholly expected) just as he was turning or about to turn from a main thoroughfare into a side street to the Sankaido, we felt an impact, and in the twinkling of an eye a man was impaled on the radiator top. We had collided with a motorcyclist coming from the opposite

Saturday, May 11, 1929, (Cont. 3)

direction, and in some way one of the upright wings on the cap of the radiator had pierced his neck just under the right jaw, we think to a depth of about 2 or 3 inches. The driver did a good job of stopping and both he and his helper jumped from the cab and after considerable effort lifted the man from his perilous position, more dead than alive, it appeared to us, and we understand, got him to a doctors office nearby. His motorcycle lay in the middle of the side road and our car stood on the intersection on the main thoroughfare. In the meantime rain was falling in torrents, the attendant returned in a few minutes and drove our car near the curb, then got a rag and wiped the blood from the cap and radiator.

We must have remained there five or ten minutes before getting another cab, and getting started for the Sanakaido. We were surprised that no crowd gathered and especially that no police appeared to take our name and get all possible information as would be done at home.

Such an experience as this last one is not calculated to leave ones nerves in their best possible condition.

A copy of the letter sent to the Ryerson brothers this morning which is self explanatory, follow, as does such of the pictures made today which are worthwhile.



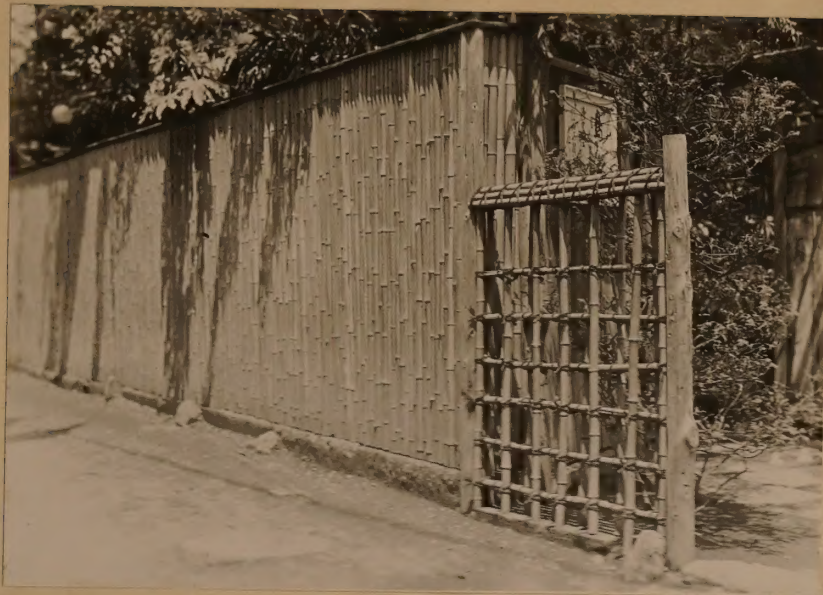
Negative #43557.

View of a portion of a bank at the railway station planted to mountain azaleas. The Japanese made a wonderful use of evergreen and flowering shrubs. Americans surely could pattern after them in this respect to advantage..

Negative #43558.

View in the opposite direction from the view shown in #43557,
but just as effective and fascinating.





Negative #43559.

A nearby view of two kinds of bamboo fences
just off a main street (the streets aren't
named), which is very attractive.



Negative #43560.

View in the bamboo grove of Mr. Tetsugoro Hoizumi. There is about a quarter of an acre in this grove. The record of 5 of the largest canes we could find is $15\frac{1}{2}"$, $16"$, $16\frac{1}{2}"$, $16\frac{1}{2}"$ and $14\frac{3}{4}"$. We counted 35 shoots ready to dig. The grove is said to have been planted 60 or 65 years ago, the owner says the canes should be renewed every five years.



#43561.

A shoot about 3 feet
in height left as a
renewal shoot.

Bamboo species.

Negative #43561.

#43562.

A shoot of bamboo on its way
which will likely be dug
tomorrow.



Negative #43562.



Negative #43563.

View of a portion of Mr. Ishida's bamboo grove nearest his house in which shoots were only recently removed. On each side of the picture is a renewal shoot. Here, the renewing is done every 7 or 8 years.



Negative #43564.

View showing, nearby, three bamboo baskets, two filled and one partly filled with bamboo shoots, loaded on a bicycle trailer ready to go to market.



Negative #43565.

Mr. Ishida in his bamboo grove digging bamboo shoots. The harvest season is from about the middle of April to the middle of May. They dig the shoots every three or four days. Mr. Ishida has about an acre of bamboo and harvests at each digging about 2, 000 pounds of shoots.



Negative # 43566.

Mr. Ishida and his helper in the bamboo grove. They stopped digging bamboo shoots for a few minutes for us to make this picture.

Negative #43567.

Showing a portion of a large pile of bamboo shoots in
Mr. Ishida's shed ready for taking to market.





Negative #43568.

Mr. Suyetake talking to Mr. Ishida the owner of this grove of bamboo, about the culture of bamboo shoots.

#43569.

A shoot left as a renewal shoot.
It is between 4 and 5 feet
high.



Negative #43569.



Negative #43570.

A nearby view of the actual digging of a bamboo shoot.



Negative #43571.

Digging and collecting bamboo shoots.



Negative #43572,

Another view showing the digging and gathering of bamboo shoots.



Negative #43573.

A basket of bamboo shoots in the grove ready to be taken to the shed where they are kept until sent to market.



Negative #43574.

View of the of a leaf compost pile which is being
used to fill in the holes from which the shoots
are removed.



#43575.

An old Japanese lady and her grandchild sitting in
the typical Japanese fashion on the porch of her
home.



Negative #43576.

A view of the front of the home of Mr. Ishido. Note in the background to the left, a portion of the bamboo grove. Also that the house covering is grass thatch and the porch tile.

Sunday, May 12, 1929.

On the way to the laboratory this morning we collected herbarium specimen of white clover and two grasses which we have not seen before. After putting these in press and jacketing the negatives developed yesterday evening, we took the Eyemo camera with colored attachment and the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Graphlex and went to Shiba Park to try and get some shots of colored pictures of the azaleas.

The weather for photography was not good, but we tried our luck anyway. If the two films exposed one in the azalea collection, the other at the athletic meet, are good, they should both show plenty of color, and both we think will be interesting.

We had considerable trouble getting the second film started off, but finally got it going.

Returned to the Sankaido Building about 1:00 p. m. and after lunch put an Eastman commercial film into the Eyemo and went to Hibiya Park, where there is always a big crowd, to try and get a few shots of interesting scenes. We ran off about 20 feet of film and the camera jammed and we had to give up the undertaking. We really do not understand why we should have so much trouble with this camera. Perhaps we will get it going o. k. after while, provided we do not, sometime in a fit of exasperation, smash it on a tree or a rock or toss it into the river.

We are somewhat surprised that we have not had some word from the Vitacolor Corporation about some of the first films we sent in. The old saying, "No news is good news" we trust, in this instance will prove true.



#43577.

To the right is the more
easily ascent up Atago Hill,
for ladies to the ~~left~~ right
and a very steep one for
men.

Negative #43577.



Negative #43578.

Girls picking and stringing azalea blossoms in Shiba Park.



#43579.

Children picking and
stringing azalea blossoms.
Shiba Park, Tokyo, Japan.

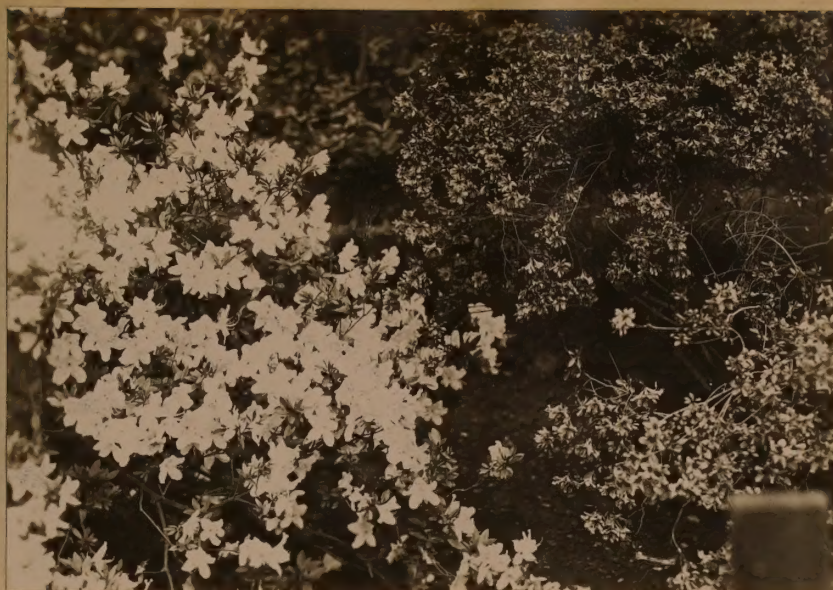
Negative #43579.

#43580.

Children among the azaleas in
Shiba Park stringing the
blossoms.



Negative #43580.



Negative #43581.

A nearby view of some of the blossoming plants of
azalea.



Negative #43582.

A nearby picture of purple and white flowered azalea.



Negative #43582
43583.

View in a section of the azalea plantings in Shiba Park,
Tokyo, Japan.

#43584.

A corner of a wisteria arbor at a foot bridge across a portion
of a small lake in Shiba Park, Tokyo.





Negative #43585.

View of one of the wisteria (purple flowered) arbors
in Shiba Park about 10:00 a. m. Sunday morning.



Negative #43586.

View across a portion of the athletic field in Shiba
Park Sunday noon.



Negative #43587.

View from the south end of a small lake in Hibiya Park
looking north.



Negative #43586.

Showing wisteria arbors separating the tennis
courts in Hibiya Park.

Monday, May 13, 1929.

Got to the laboratory about 7:30 this morning and jacketed and wrote up the data for the pictures made yesterday and attended to other routine matters.

We asked Mr. Suyetake this morning if he had learned the name of the young man who was hit and seriously injured by the taxi in which we were riding Saturday evening from Meiji shrine to the Sankaido Building.

He said that he learned from the police station where he called to inquire, that the mans name was Mr. Tanyai Murai and that he died as a result of the accident. Mr. Suyetake sent glowers to the home of the unfortunate young man. We think this most commendable, and are much pleased at his actions concerning this sad affair.

After lunch we went by bus to Meiji shrine grounds walked around by the stadium for base ball and other sports, also passed the wrestling stadium and the new stadium to thenorth of the fine museum building.

We continued from there along a beautiful drive and walk, over a mile in length, we should say, to the entrance to the immediate grounds of the shrine. At the side of the side-walk and between it and an electric railway is a bridle path for horseback riding. The area between the walk and bridle path is planted to trees and shrubs and nice stone benches have been placed at convenient distances for the comfort of any who may care to stop and rest.

The azaleas along this planted area are very attractive. The pink and red ones are about over, but the white flowered

Monday, May 13, 1929 (cont.)

ones are now in their glory.

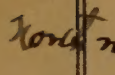
The grounds about the shrine are extensive and judging from the little we had time to see this evening, are really very fine and worthy of more extended inspection.

After going to the shrine and to where the worshippers go to offer prayer and throw their offering through the entrance gates on to a piece of white cotton placed there to receive the offerings. When we were there today, the cloth was pretty well covered with coins of various denominations. To us it presented an interesting feature of Oriental life.

From the shrine we went to the museum building which contains the desk, chair, writing cabinet of bamboo, and other things used by the Emperor Meiji. We also saw many other things personal and otherwise which at one time or another in private or public were used by him. All of which is quite similar to what you will find in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. or at Mount Vernon concerning our own beloved Washington.

The simplicity of all such things with which the Emperor Meiji was surrounded with and used, impresses one as does the simplicity of Gen. Washington.

The accompanying exhibits, of entrance, walks, buildings, and landscapes, together with the few pictures we secured on the way to the shrine grounds proper and after entering them we feel sure will be interesting and serve to give some little idea of the extent, grandeur and beauty of so extensive a government area now open to the public.



Sept. 23, 1919 (cont.)

The following pictures purchased from priests at the shrine will answer very well to give a very good idea of the beauty and grandeur of the shrine grounds, buildings, decorations, landscapes, ornaments, etc.,



The North entrance gate to the Heiji Shrine Grounds.



A beautiful wood torii standing out in bold relief
at the turn from the North and South entrance walk.
Several hundred yards further West, the walk turns to
the south and leads directly up to the shrine.

A lantern and building just to the right of the entrance to the shrine in which the worshipers are supposed to go before going to the Shrine to leave all their evil thoughts.





A large wood torii before the shrine with the royal insignia of three, 16 petal chrysanthemum flowers, one at the top of each side post and one in the center. In the background beautiful red pines and the entrance gate to the Shrine further in the rear.



The main worship Hall in front of the Shrine where the public worship and deposit their cash contributions. This might be likened to our contribution plate at home, except in that instance the plate is brought to the individuals, while in this instance the individuals go the Worship Hall.

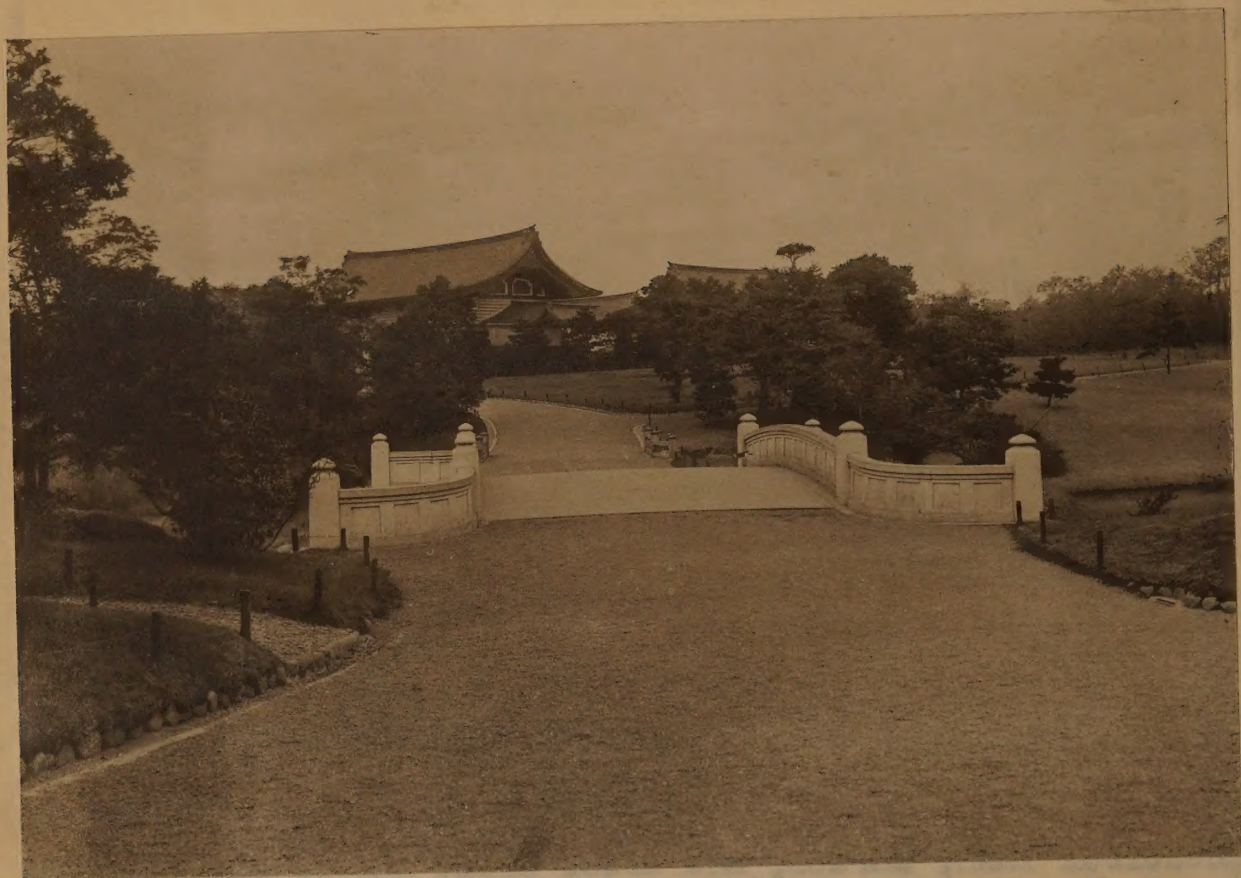
The main shrine is behind this building, but only the Emperors family is allowed to worship there.



A beautiful lawn, shrubs, and trees about one of the
Emperors rest halls in the shrine grounds overlooking
the picturesque lake which in early summer is full of
lovely pastel-colored water lilies. A most delightful
place to rest!

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A beautiful landscape, an attractive stone bridge arching a small stream, and a nice walk leading to the Meiji Shrine Museum building in the background.

In this building will be found historical relics of the Emperor Meiji.



sunshine and shadows vie with each other in the clear
 bubbling water of the spring and upon the rocks and
 foliage in this beauty spot in Meiji Shrine Grounds.



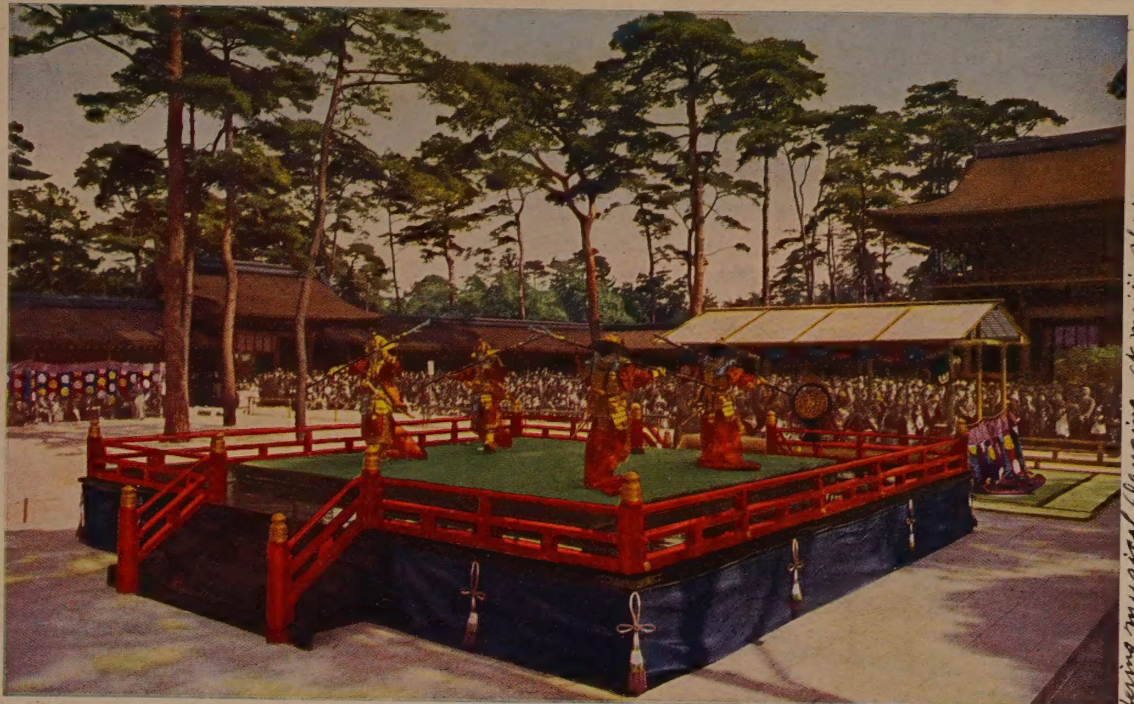
A lake of iris in full bloom and an attractive and interesting roof thatched summer house, nestled among the shrubs and trees from where one may revel in and enjoy the beauties of nature.



An advantageous look-out at the side of a beautiful lake, in the clear waters of which the surrounding vegetation is reflected as in a mirror.



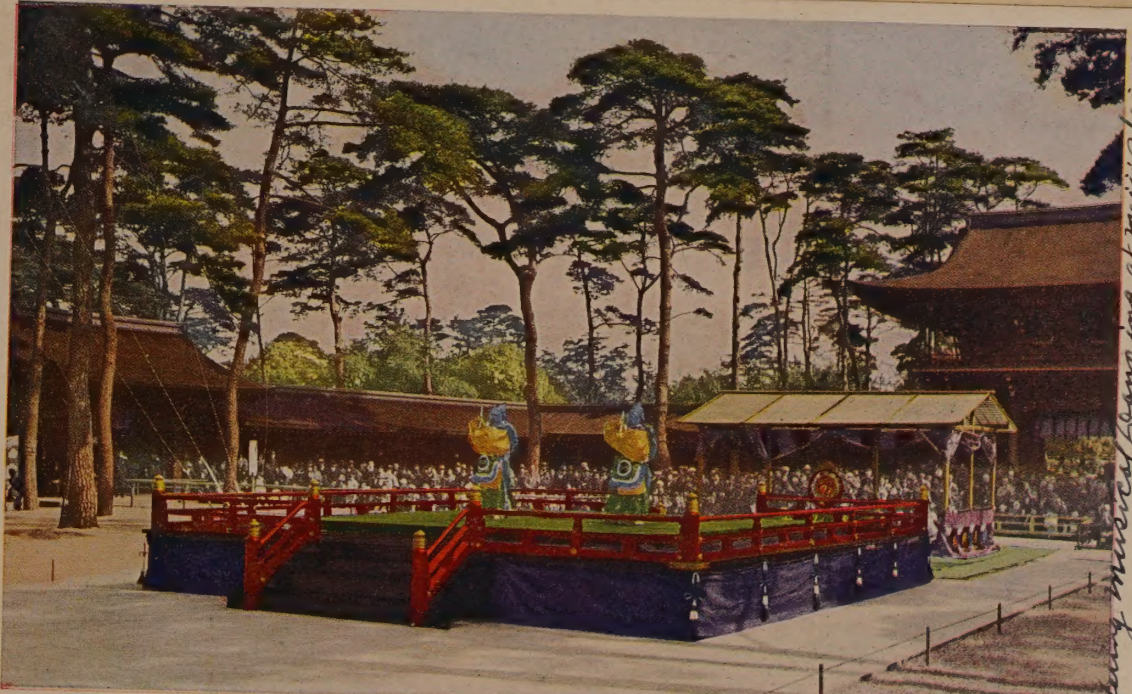
what remains of a giant of the forest now over-run with beautiful vines. Even as it is today, reflecting the glory of the past, it is beautiful and most attractive and well worth a long tramp to see.



(行發所務社宮神治明) No. 1 "Taiheigaku" 樂平太 樂舞奏奉宮神治明

Offering musical dancing at Meiji Shrine

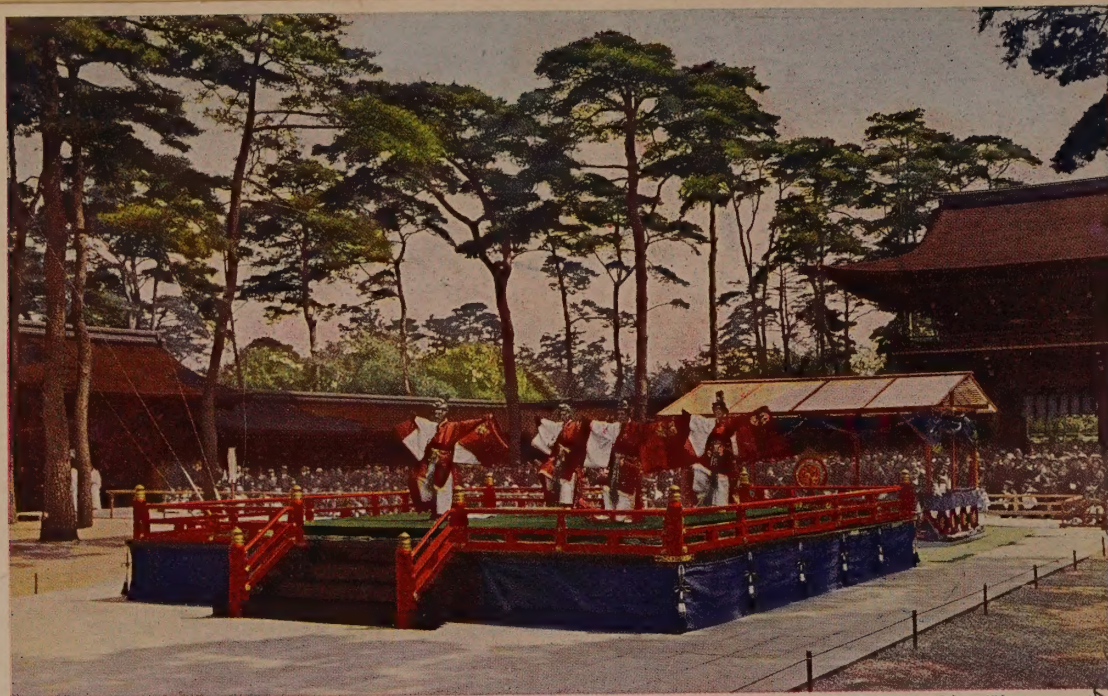
"Taihei gaku" scene of ancient dance and music offering at Meiji Shrine.



(行發所務社宮神治明) No. 2 "Nasori" 曾納 樂舞奏奉宮神治明

Offering musical dancing at Meiji Shrine

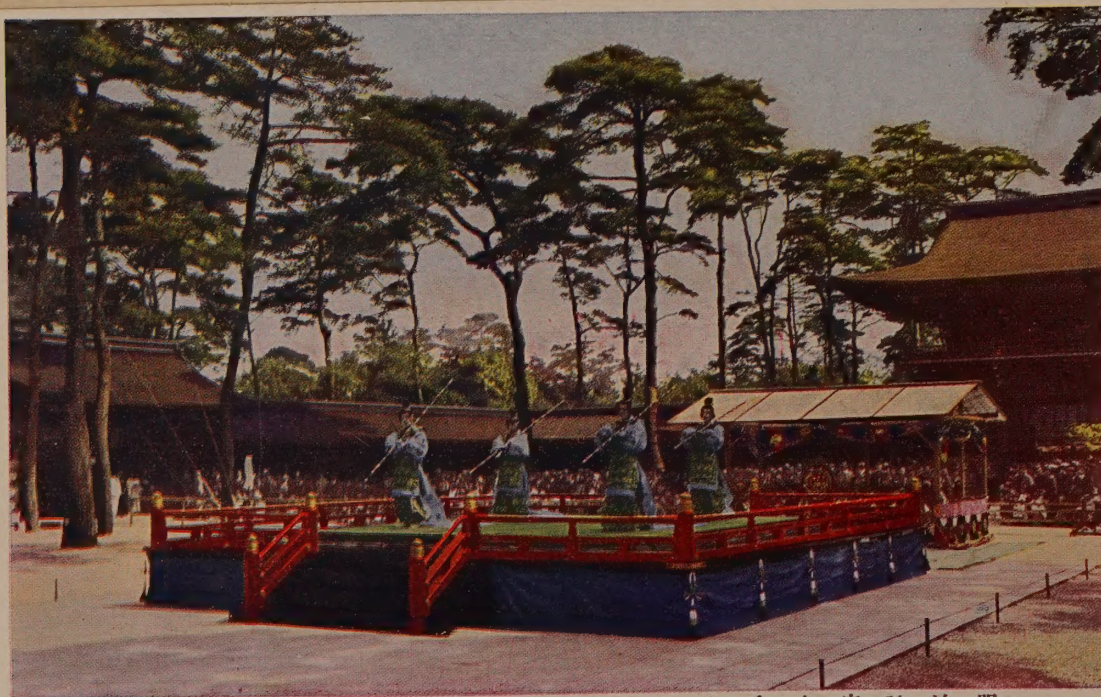
"Nasori" another type of ancient offering of music and dancing at Meiji Shrine.



(行發所務社宮神治明) No.3 *Shunteika* 花庭春 樂舞奏奉宮神治明

For Offering Musical Performance Meiji Shrine

"Shunteika" A very picturesque setting for an offering of ancient music and dance at Meiji Shrine.



(行發所務社宮神治明) No.4 *Byakumu* 梓貊 樂舞奏奉宮神治明

For Offering Musical Performance Meiji Shrine

"Byakumu" another scene of ancient offering of music and dancing at Meiji Shrine.



#43589.

Monument of the Meiji
Emperor's outer garden.

Negative #43589.



The monument to the left relates to this tree.

The tree is quite old and is of historic importance.



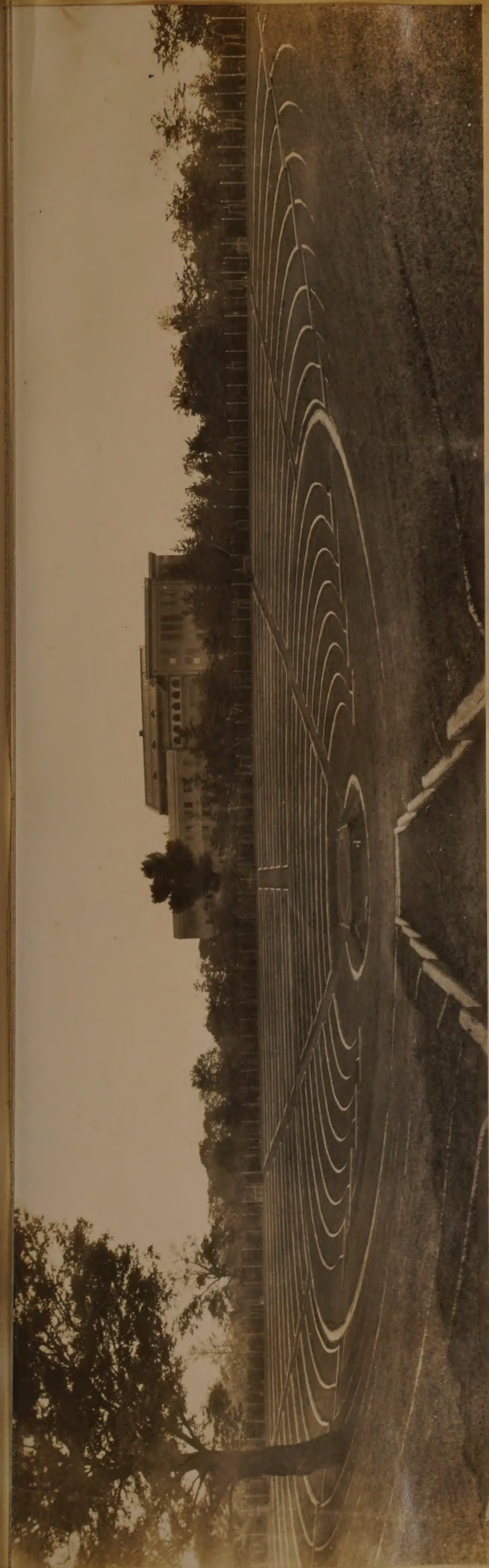
Negative #43591.

A very neat and attractive rest house, not far from the museum in Meiji Shrine ground.



Negative #43592.

View near the wrestling stadium showing how large recently transplanted trees are braced. This is a characteristic view in the parks about Tokyo.



Negative # 43593.

Wrestling stadium at Meiji Shrine. At the center surrounded by a ring of stone is a slightly elevated square on which is the ring about 12 feet in diameter. This is where wrestling matches occur at Tokyo.



Negative #43594.

View showing ornamental plantings along a walk and drive,
note the tree braces.

#43595.

At the top of the East side of
the Meiji base ball and sport
stadium is this very nice
planting.



Negative #43595.



Negative #43596.

View along a walk and highway from Meiji shrine grounds to the Shrine. Note the stone bench and nicely planted boarder, the plants in flower are azaleas.



Negative #43597.

View along a portion of the mile or more walk connecting portions of Meiji Shrine ground. Cement benches with wooden seats are to be found at convenient distance along the walk.



Negative #43598.

A young Japanese boy enjoying his motor car along a walk lined with beautiful plants.



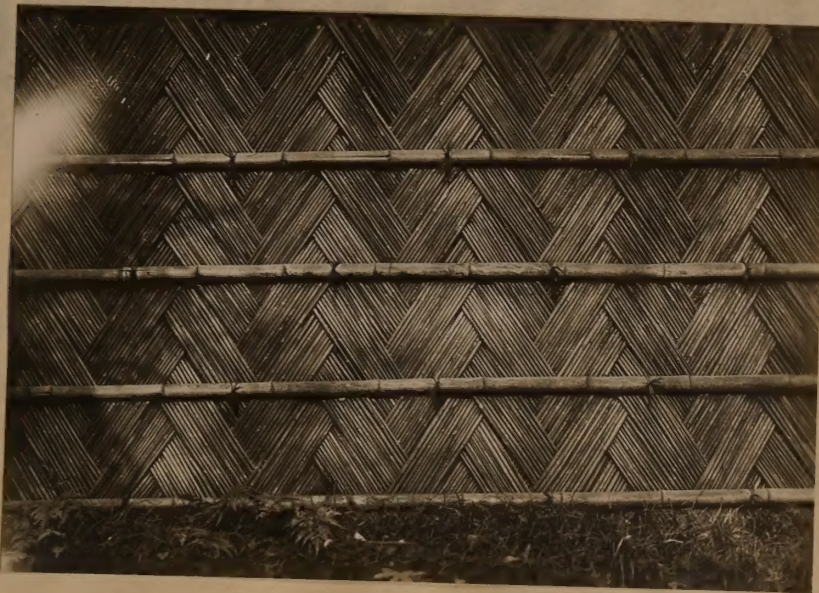
Negative #43599.

View along a bridge path just beyond a walk and highway which continue for a mile or more between portions of Meiji Shrine grounds. The space between the bridge path and the walk is planted to trees and shrubs. Azaleas are in abundance and just not make a great showing.



Negative #43600.

At the entrance to Meiji Shrine grounds is this bamboo fence made of bamboo poles and fine brush. This makes a strong and good looking fence.



Negative #43601.

View of a portion of a very substantial and attractive fence of woven bamboo at one of the buildings in the Meiji Shrine grounds.



Negative #4360 2.

View taken late in the afternoon over a small lake in Meiji shrine grounds. A very attractive little lake near the Museum building containing the Emperor's personal things.



Negative #43603.

In addition to showing a portion of the entrance walk, a small lantern on the left and a large torii in the background, it gives an idea of the natural planting on each side of the walk. The ground covering to the sides of the walk is a dwarf bamboo. This really is a good ground cover for such situations.



Negative #43604.

A very handsome and attractive lantern on the main walk in Meiji Shrine grounds, would not something of this kind look well in Rock Creek Park? The question is worthy of consideration!



Negative #43605.

This beautiful white flowered tree along this walk in the Park was strikingly beautiful. The scene itself is also interesting and attractive.



Negative #43606.

View of a portion of the outside wholesale market,
on a rainy morning from the Elevated Railway station
nearby.

Tuesday, May 14, 1929.

We made our plans yesterday, even to the buying of sandwiches for lunch today, to go to Kasukabe to see the National Wisteria Monument which Mr. Suyetake and I (P. H. Dorsett) went out to see and photographed April 18, 1929.

We were disappointed when we got up this morning to find it raining, and as a result did not consider it advisable to undertake the trip.

Mr. Suyetake and I went to the market to see what fruits and vegetables we could find and Mr. Morse went to the Consulate for the mail. Later we met at the laboratory and made and developed pictures of the vegetables we got this morning. We also developed a 100 foot spool of motion picture film. Put up and mailed two spools of 100 feet each of motion pictures made with the Eymos and colored motion picture attachment to Mr. Harold S. Ryerson, Director and Manager of the Du Pont Vitacolor Corporation. We also wrote him in detail concerning the film sent and mailed the letter.

Shortly before lunch Mr. T. Nausunura, of the Japanese Foreign Affairs office called at the office to get our pedigree, business, and duration of stay in Japan. A copy of the statement that I (P. H. Dorsett) gave him, which is self-explanatory follows, as does also a copy of our letter to Mr. Ryerson. Copies of the pictures made today are as follows.

Copied from Mr. Moroses Diary.

In the afternoon we went to the Matsuzakaya store to look over bean products and as a result we secured 17 different soybean products. We found that they had 20 different

forms of miso, a product which we think may have possible value at home. We were also quite surprised to find a bean vermicelli made from soybean flour, as we did not know soy flour could be used for this on account of the small starch content. The number of adzuki bean products seemed unlimited and we plan to collect these later. We were also able to collect three kinds of yuba, a thin skin-like product (very rich in protein) obtained in the boiling of soybean milk.



Negative #43607.

About a third life size picture of a commercial bunch of shoots which are to be found in abundance in the Tokyo market. Japanese name "Meimo" or forcing taro.



Negative #43608.
 Almost a full size picture of whole and sectioned cucumber,
 greenhouse grown. Japanese name "Wase kiuri".

Negative #43609.

A view of commercial bunches of string beans also a sectioned bean. This is almost a life sized picture. Japanese name "gayaingen".





Negative #43610.

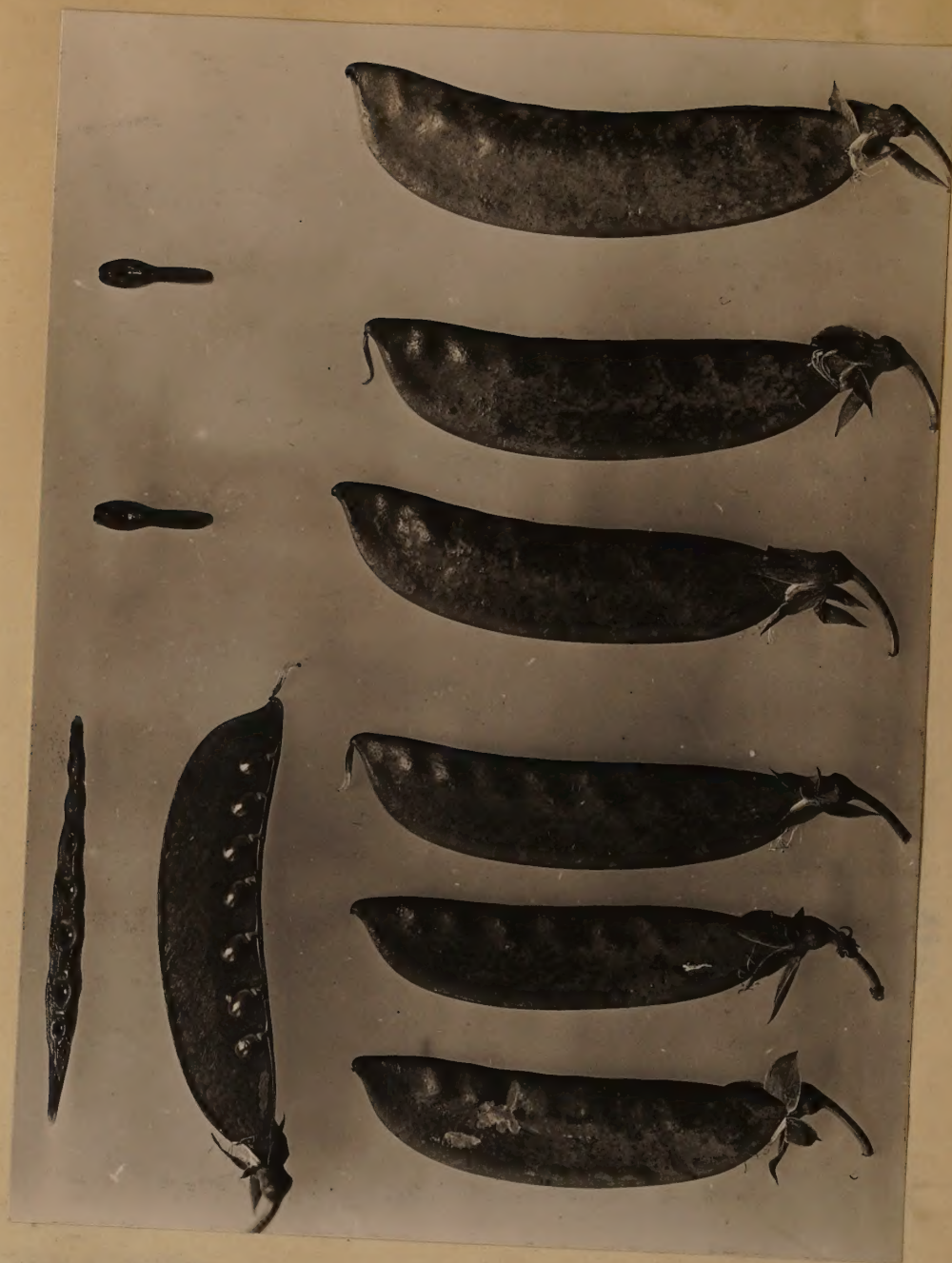
Between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of a whole and sectioned gourd, greenhouse grown.

This vegetable is quite abundant in the market at this season but quite high in price. Japanese name "Tougan."



Negative #43611.

A $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ life size picture of American water shield.
The picture shows individual pieces also the bottle
full of this seasoning or flavoring vegetable product.
Japanese name "Jyun sai."



Negative #43612.

A full size picture of whole and sectioned pods of
the Edible Hukh pea. Japanese name "Sa ya endo."

Wednesday, May 15, 1929.

Left the hotel at 8:00 o'clock this morning in a taxi for Asakusa Station en route to Kasukabe to see the Ushijima Wisteria, and we arrived at our destination about 10:00 a.m.

We found the wisteria in excellent condition and made a number of pictures. The scenes were wonderfully attractive and we trust that at least some of the pictures will be good. There were a number of people there and more going and coming when we left.

Mr. Gantaro Tanaka's representative received us and offered us every possible assistance. Through his kindness we were permitted to cut three of the long racemes of flowers and could have cut more, but three was ample for our needs. These measured respectively 36", 40" and 42" in length. We have them in press. We also took the precaution to get a couple of Japanese girls to hold them and we made a picture. Also made a picture with Mrs. J. H. Dorsett holding them.

We made a panoramic picture, a number of stills, 5 x 7 and 3½ x 4½ and about 57 feet of motion picture, with the Eyemo and colored motion picture attachment. The gentleman who received us served us tea and cake.

We consider this vine and the one at Koshigaya one of the most spectacular and interesting things we have seen in Japan. On the way back to the station we stopped at the "Experimental Farm for Cultivation of Medicinal Plants", Imperial Hygienic Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan. Here we met Dr. T. Kariyone the director, and secured from him seed of

Datura alba, *metel*, *stramonium tatura*, *ferox* and *laevis*. We also secured seed and three small plants and tubers of *Scopolia japonica*. We also secured from the pr. a seed list of the official and unofficial medicinal plants of which seed or other propagating material may be secured. We found here and collected specimen of the strawberry leaf spot disease; also what looks to be a disease on a bed of white flowered iris, which is doing considerable damage. Dr. Kariyone is desirous of securing information regarding the cause of this trouble and is also much interested in securing publications of the office of Drug plant Investigations of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. We are writing to Mr. Ryerson in a few days concerning these and other matters.

Such of the still pictures made today as are really worth while follow:



#43613.

is

This a largestone

monument at the entrance

to the enclosure where

the Ushijima wisteria is.

Negative #43613.

#43614.

Monument under the Ushijima
wisteria arbor. In Japanese
reads "Fuji mori inari zon,"
or "The spirit tomb of the
wisteria guard Ushijima."



Negative #43614.

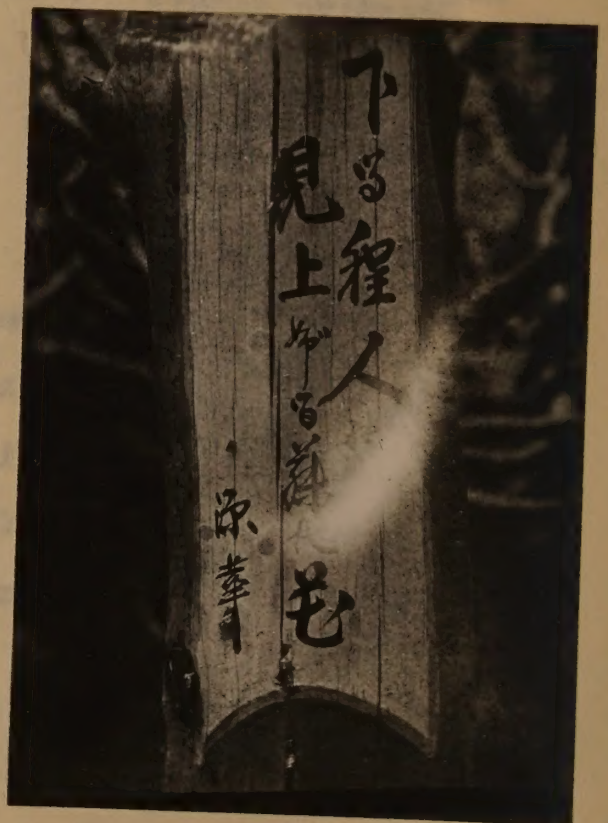


Negative #43615.

Torii and small shrine to the N. W. of the Ushijima wisteria arbor. This shrine is to guard the wisteria.

neg- 43616.

A nearby picture of a Japanese poem in Japanese to the Ushijima wisteria. Reading in English "When you are careful of your character and your mind people will respect you."





Negative #43617.

A view of a portion of the arbor of the Ushijima wisteria from a position to the N. W. of it and the plant. The white flowers in the foreground are azaleas.



Negative #43618.

View from a position to the N. W. of the Ushijima wisteria showing a portion of it and the surroundings, also a portion of the visitors who have assembled to enjoy this gorgeous sight.



Negative #43619.

Showing a portion of the tea house, azaleas, a small stream, guests and at the extreme right graceful racemes of the beautiful Ushijima wisteria.



Negative #43620.

Portion of a small lake and attractive plant surroundings. The beautiful dwarf wisteria at the extreme right was in nature a dream.



Negative #43621.

In the solitude of Japan this scene is quiet, relief
and beauty, all in one.



Negative #43622.

Posed for another, this is what we got, we wonder what
he got!



Negative #43623.
seeing not the beautiful wisteria in front of them,
but the photographer further on.



Negative #43624.
A fisherwoman, not of men, but of eels, for a few minutes
after this picture was taken she caught one.



Negative #43625.

The catch was not man or woman, but an eel. She had

to have help getting it off the hook.



Negative #43626.

The recently caught eel and the crowd of men and

women discussing the catch.



Negative #43627.

Under the gracefully drooping wisteria, deep in admiration of the purple blooms.



Negative #43628.

A small wisteria along a narrow walk.



Negative # 43629.

A nearby view of a few of the long flower racemes
of the Ushijima wisteria.



Negative #43630.

Near Kasokabe Station. This was taken from the same position as #'s 43631 and 2 and is the first picture to the left, it, with the other two shows a very good panoramic view with an ordinary camera.



Negative #43631.

A rather nearby view of a portion of the wisteria when in full bloom. We measured flower racemes today respectfully 42, 42, 47, 42, 43, 37 and 41 inches in length and there may have been some even longer.

Negative #43632.

This is the third picture taken from the same position. It
as the last picture on the right with numbers 43631-3 make
a fairly good panoramic view of the south side of the
Ushijima wisteria arbor.





Negative #43633.

A view from a position to the N. W. of the arbor looking along a small body of water to a portion of the fine large wisteria in the background.



Negative #43634.

A rather nearby view of the numerous trunks originating from one source. This is the opposite side of the vine shown in a picture #43394 made April 18 before or just about the time the plant was pushing.



Negative #43635.

A fairly close up view of the long graceful racemes
of flowers 47 inches or more in length.



Negative #43636.

A nearly view of racemes of wisteria flowers
almost as long as the young ladders are tall.



Negative #43637.

The same racemes of wisteria as those shown in picture #43636 but in this instance held by an American girl.

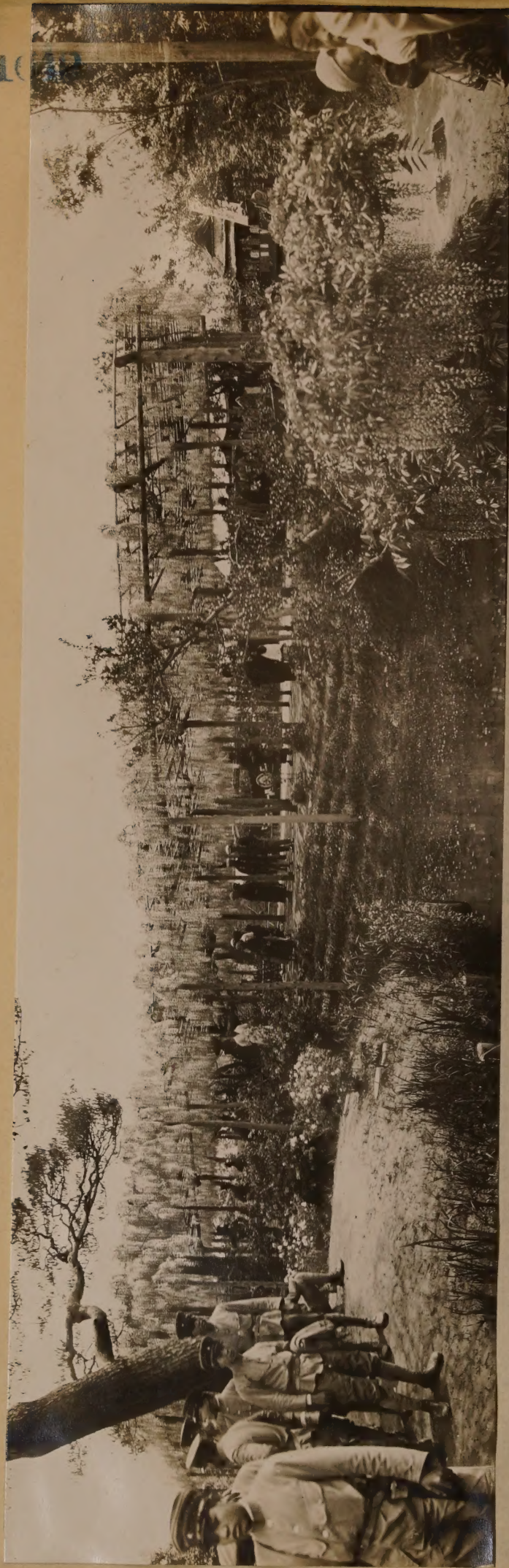


negative # 43638.

A panoramic view of the south side of the vine and arbor. The length of the arbor is about 100 feet. We were near the center of the distance and 30 to 50 feet away from the vine.



Negative # 43639.
Practically the same as picture
43638.



Negative # 43640.

a panoramic picture taken from a
position to the N.W. of the vine
which is about 100 feet
from the tree and 50 to 60 feet
from the structure.

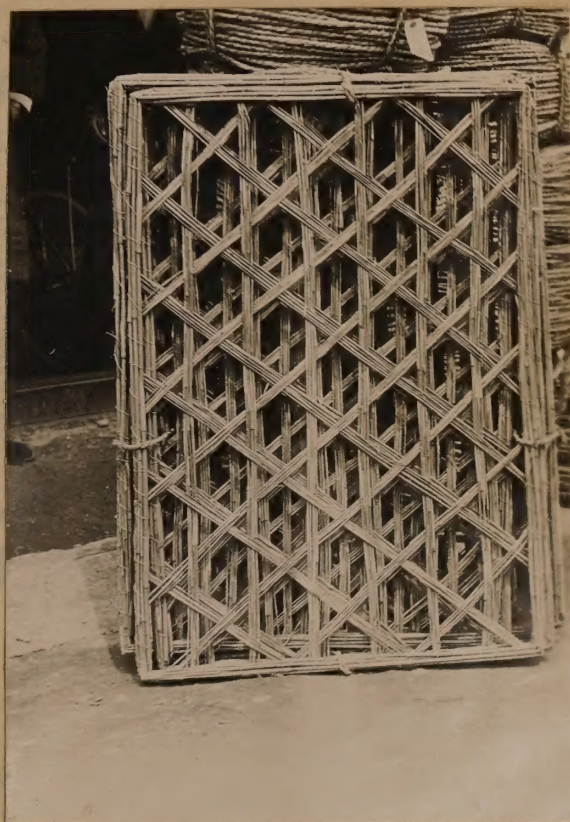


Negative #43641.

Rice straw fills a most important place in the everyday life of Japanese, this picture shows rice straw rope which is used to a great extent.

#43642.

Over this bamboo tray is spread a mat of woven grass or paper and upon this mulberry leaves are spread for the silk worms, breakfast, tiffin and dinner.



Negative #43642.



Negative #43643.

Inspecting bamboo baskets of two types piles in front of a shop near Kasukabe, Japan.

#43644.

A shipping basket of split bamboo at the Railway Station at Kasukabe, Japan.

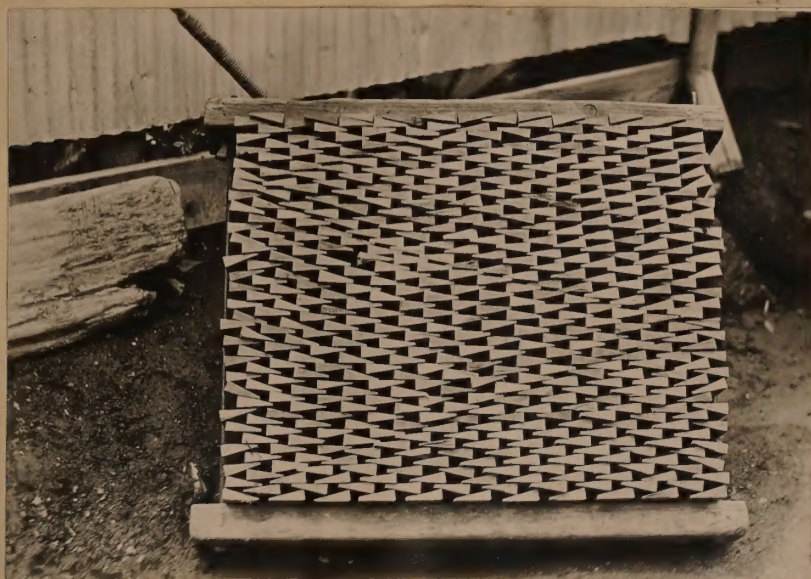




#43645.

putting up scaffolding
with rice straw rope
in place of nails.

Negative #43645.



Negative #43646.

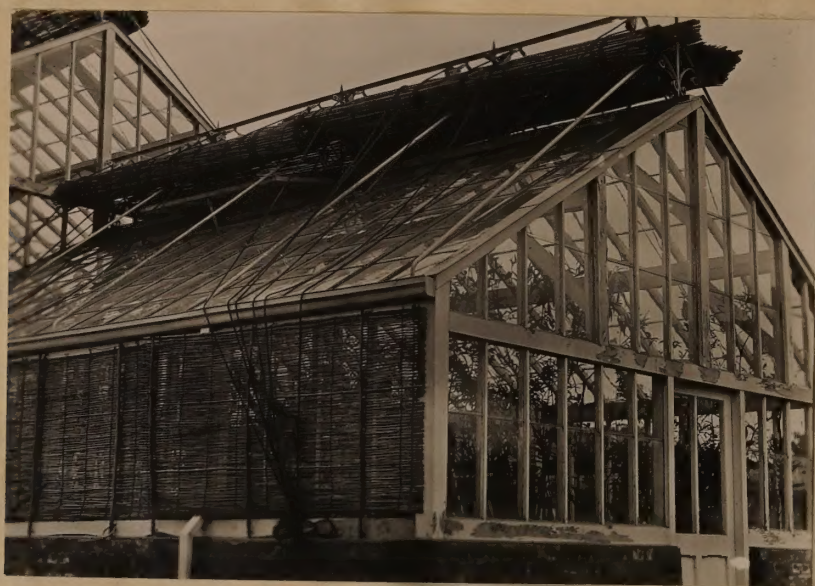
Comb stock blocks clamped in a frame to season.



#43647.

Pear-wood combs racked
up in the open to dry.

Negative #43647.



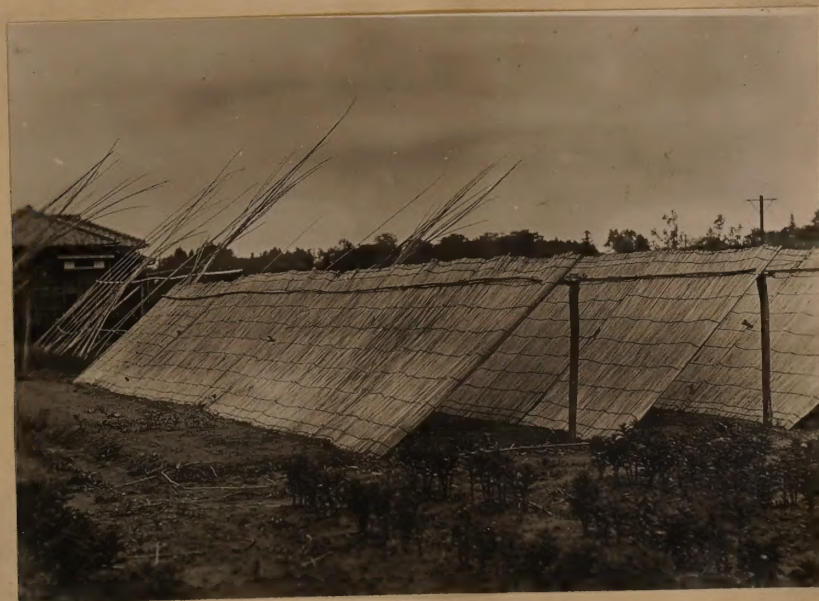
Negative #43648.

A greenhouse side wall protected with a bamboo screen and
roof screens of bamboo rolled up at the ridge.



Negative #43649.

Leaning trellises of bamboo poles upon this trellis
morning glories grew last season.



Negative #43650.

Bamboo mats used to protect plant beds.



Negative #43651.

Front view of women weeders at the experimental farm for the cultivation of medicinal plants. See #43652.



Negative #43652.

Rear view of Japanese girl weeders at the Experimental farm for the cultivation of medicinal plants.



Negative #43653.

Opium poppies growing at the Experimental farm for the cultivation of medicinal plants.



Negative #43654.

A village street.



Negative #43655.

A fairly nearby display of vegetables at a market dealers place on the main street of a small village in Tokyo suburbs.



Negative #43656.

A fine display of vegetables in front of a dealers shop on the main street of a Tokyo suburb.

Thursday, May 16, 1929.

We found it raining hard this morning when we went to breakfast and as a result we had to abandon our planned trip to Koshigaya to see and make pictures of another old and very large wisteria plant beyond Ushijima, where we were yesterday.

We put the day in to good advantage in the laboratory developing the pictures made yesterday and in making a lot today, life size and otherwise, of bean and pea products which Mr. Morse ran down and collected. Practically all the samples collected and photographed will be sent to the Department as exhibits.

Tomorrow, if it's good weather, we will go to Koshigaya to see and photograph the wisteria. We also plan to walk across country to a nursery section in that region to see what we can find of interest en route and in the nursery region.

This will give us an opportunity to see something of the farming country in that section, and also to make notes and photographs of the interesting features and practices we may find.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow:



Negative #43657.

Adzuki bean filled cakes and floral boutzonniers served with tea,
which we took to us when we were out to the Ushijima Wisteria yesterday.

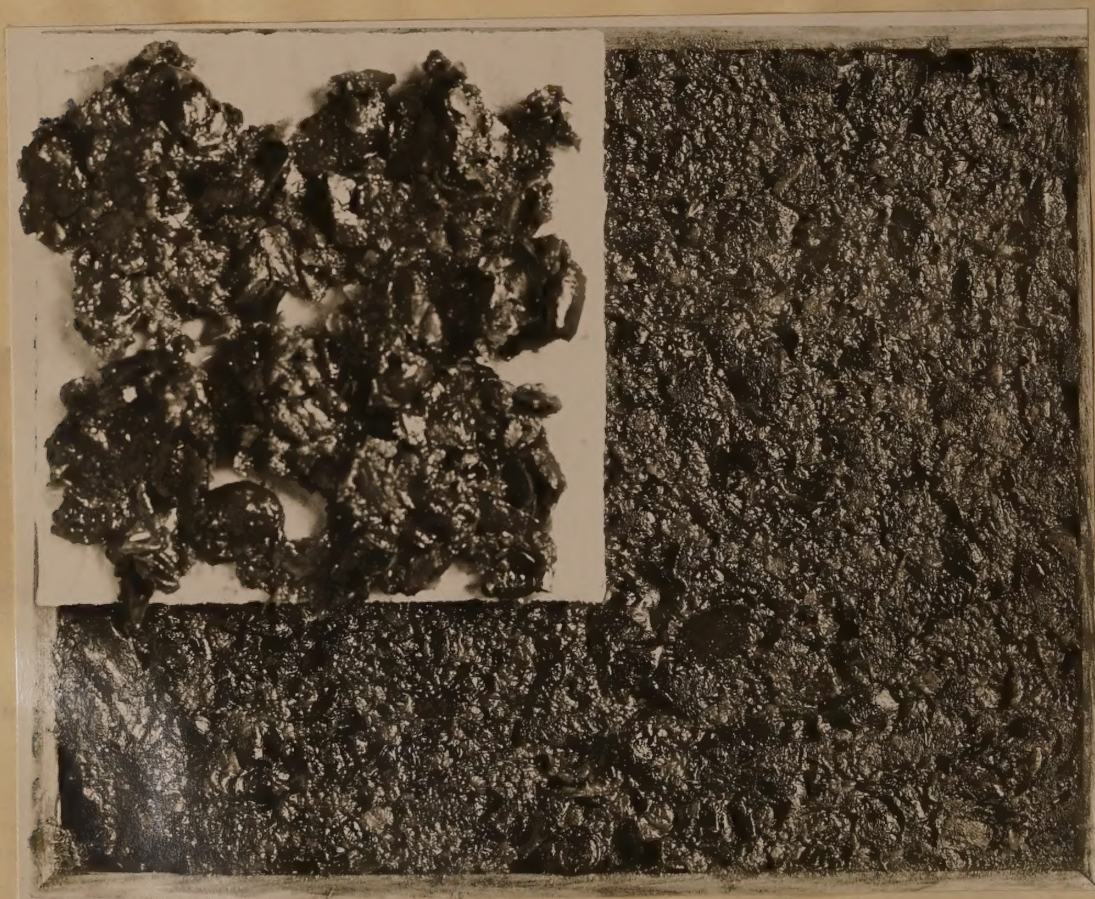


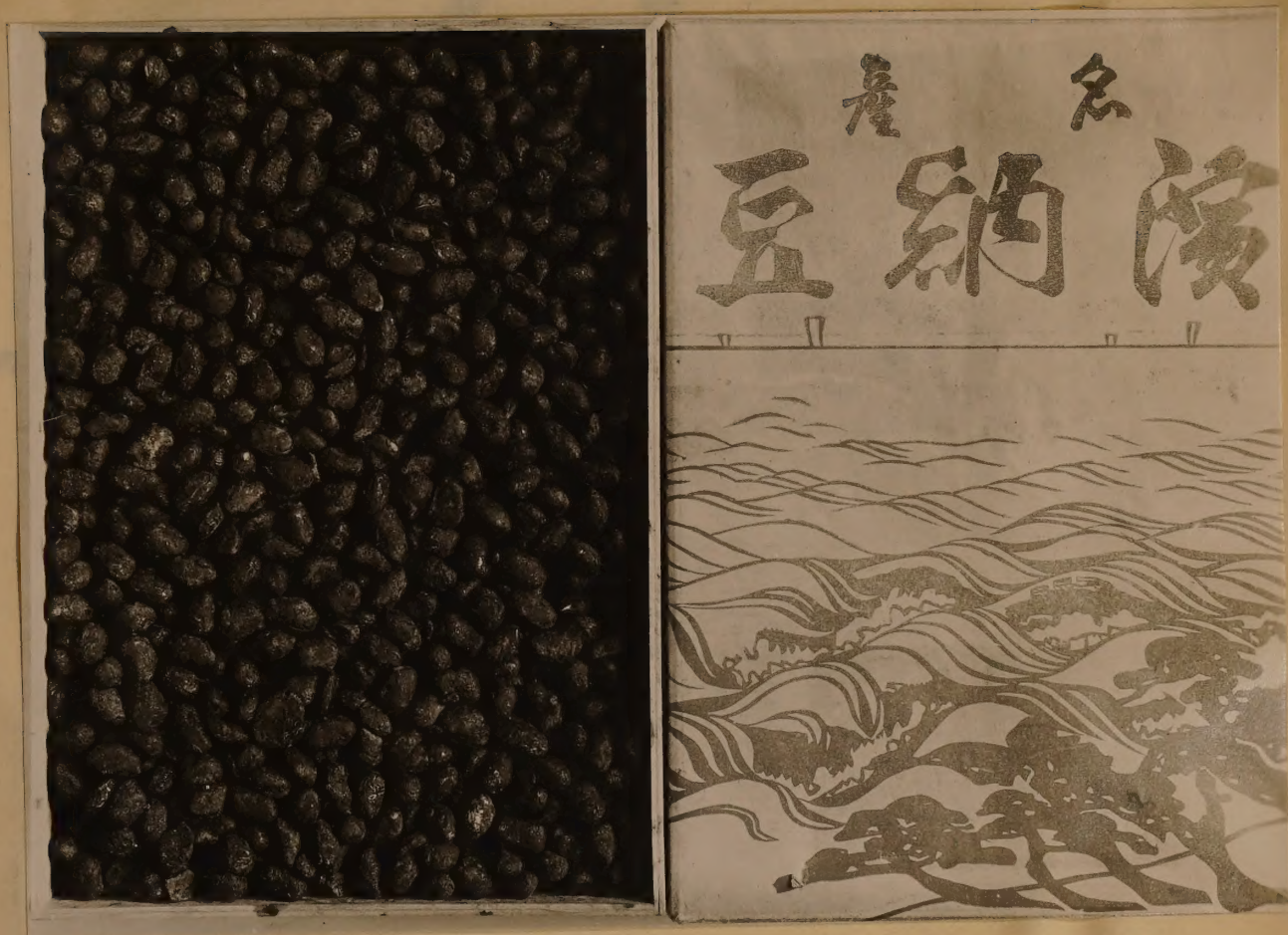
Negative #43658.

Natural sized picture of a small box of miso-native name "Ellomiso." This sample made the same as D. & M. #242 but this sample is finely ground. Is used in making miso soup. D. & M. #244.

Negative #43659.

Natural sized picture of a small wooden box of miso-native
name "Kansaimiso." This form of miso is made in the
Kansai district and is used in making soups. D. & H.
#245.





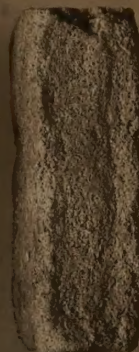
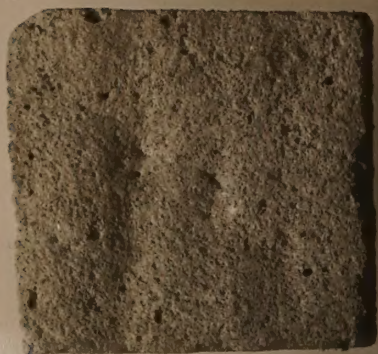
Negative #43660.

A little more than one-half sized picture of a box of Natto-native name "Hama Natto." It is made in the Hamatsu District. It is known as dry natto. The beans are soft and of a flavor like dill pickles. The beans are eaten as a relish. D. & M. #246.

Negative #43661.

Nearly natural sized picture of a package of dried bean curd or tofu. Native name is "Koya tofu." The fresh bean curd is first frozen and then dried. This dried form of curd is used in general cooking with vegetables and meats.

D. & H. #247.



特撰

凍豆腐

拾個入

松坂屋



Negative #43662.

Section of a large bamboo culm which has been transformed into a package for holding (for sale commercially) vegetable pickles. The handle is of kudzu vine. The stopper is of cedar, cryptomeria japonica. It answers the purpose admirably and makes a neat and attractive parcel.



Negative #43663.

Nearly natural size picture of a package of soybean flour purchased at the Matsuzakaya Department Store. Beside the package is a small sample of the flour which is known in Japanese as "Kinako" meaning yellow flour. Before being made into flour the beans are roasted which gives an excellent nutty flavor. The flour is used extensively as a covering for rice cakes. D. & H. #235.



Negative #43664.

Slightly larger than a natural sized picture of a package of roasted soybeans inbedded in very small rice flour cakes. Beside the package are some of the beans in the rice cakes. This article of food is known as "mame taro." The skin of the bean is dyed green. These are eaten as confections and may be had at all confectionary stores. D. & H. #239.

Negative #43665.

Natural sized picture of rice flour cakes in which are imbedded small black seeded soybeans (roasted). Native name is Hameiri abura age kaki mochi." Meaning roasted beans on fried rice cakes. Used as a confection. D. & M. #240.



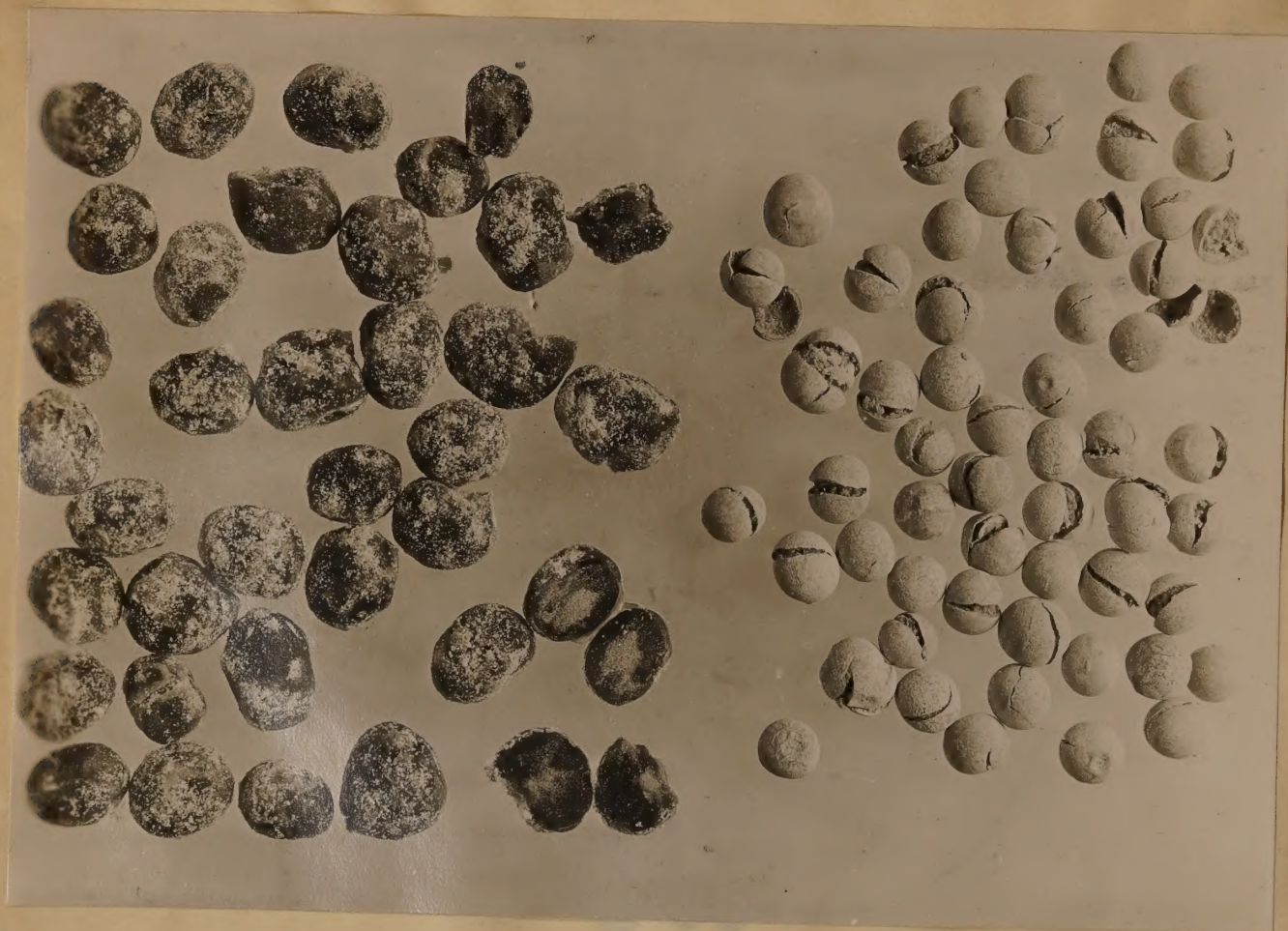


Negative #43666.

One-half natural size picture of a package of yuba rolls. Beside the package are some of the rolls showing character of the bean-curd skin (Yuba). This form of yuba is known as "Maki-yuba." Meaning yuba rolls and is used in making soups and in other dishes. D. & M. #238.

Negative #43667.

Natural sized picture of candied garden peas which when green are boiled in syrup, and roasted peas which are soaked in water a short length of time and then roasted in a pan over a stove fire. Both products are confections. D. & H. # 233, roasted peas "Shio-endo." & #248 Candied peas, "Sato-endo."





Negative #43668.

Natural sized picture of roasted broad beans-native
name "Aji tou ki sora mome." These beans are first
dipped in soy sauce and then roasted over a slow fire.
Eaten like the salted almond. D. & M. # 250.



Negative #43669.

From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size picture of two packages
Mung bean
of soybean noodles or vermicelli obtained from the Matsuzakaya Department Store. The vermicelli is known in Japanese as "Tomen" and is said to be made from *Mung beans* ~~soybean~~ flour. D. & M.
#234.

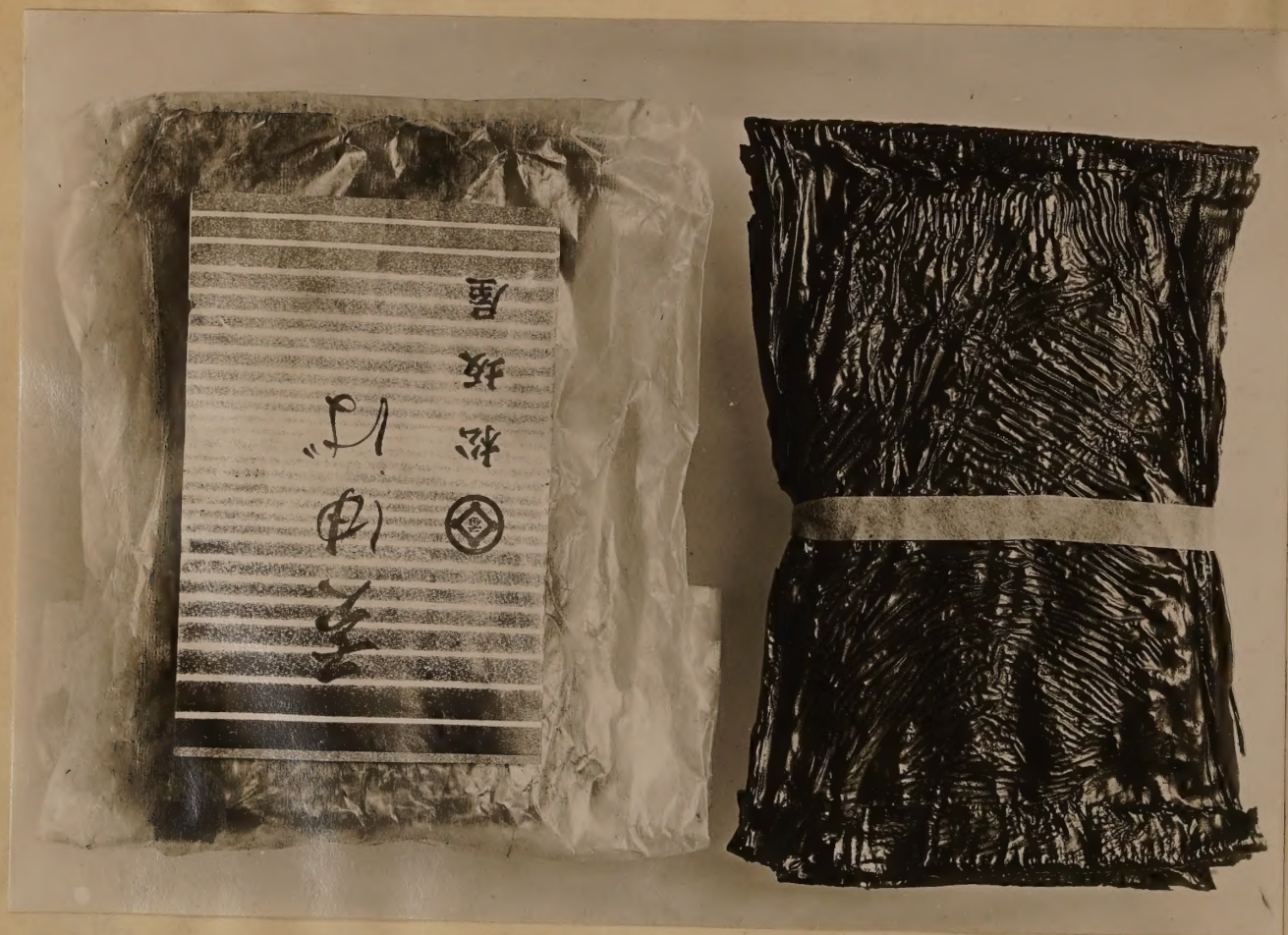


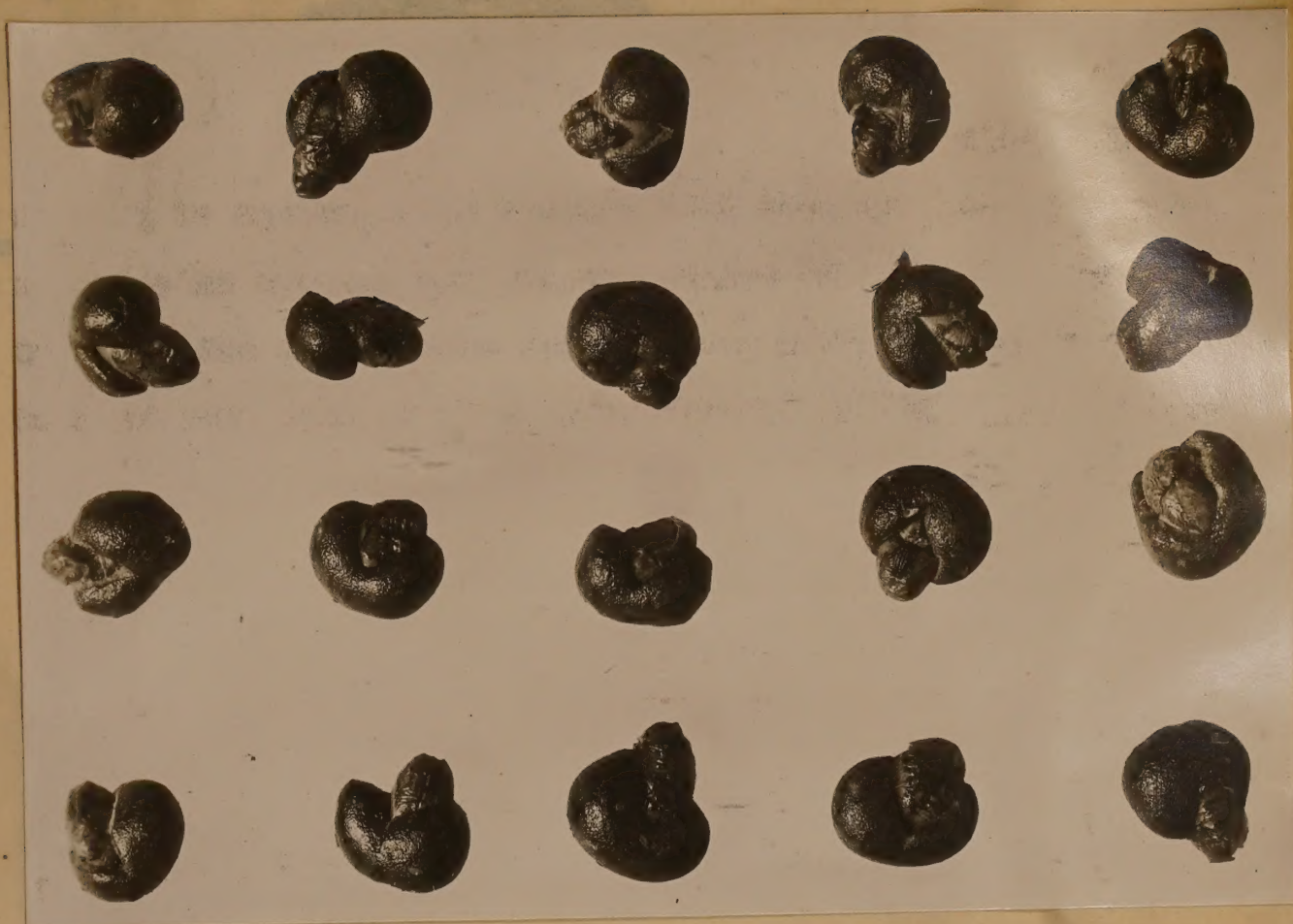
Negative #43670.

Natural sized picture of a sample of sugared soybeans (native name "gato Daidzu) and of a sample of roasted soybeans (native name "Nori-name or daidzu) over which, during the last stage of roasting finely cut seaweed is scattered. Both products are used as confections and are to be had at all confectionary stores.
D. & M. #241 Sugared soybeans; #232 Roasted soybeans.

Negative #43671.

Between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size picture of a package of yuba sheets, rich creamy yellow in color. beside the package is a tied small bundle of the the yuba sheets which after being moistened are used to wrap rice in for lunches. Yuba is very rich in protein.
D. A. H. # 237.





Negative #43672.

Natural sized picture of roasted soybeans imbedded in
very small rice flour cakes. The skins of the beans
are dyed green. D. & M. #239.

Negative #43673.

Natural sized picture of a small wooden box of miso, known as "Edamiso" which is made in the Tokyo District. Miso which is quite salty is used in making soups. In the city, miso soup is used for breakfast, while in the country miso soup is used for lunch and supper. D. & H. #242.





Negative #43674.

Natural size picture of a package of yuba in ribbon-like rolls. Beside the package are rolls showing the manner of rolling the thin narrow sheets of yuba. This form is used in soups. D. & M. #236.



Negative #43675.

Natural sized picture of a small wooden box of miso-native name "shiromiso," meaning white miso. This form of miso contains rice and is used in making miso soup. D. & H. #243.

Friday, May 17, 1929.

Today we left Tokyo on the Elevated car line at 8:00 a. m. for Koshigaya to see and photograph a very large wisteria. The trunk, or a number of trunks from the same crown, is not so large as the wisteria of Ushijima, but according to our measurement, the arbor spread of this one is 5400 square feet against 4660 square feet, the one at Ushijima.

There was a children's picnic in session when we arrived and there must have been 800 to 1000 small children under and about this wonderfully handsome and attractive old wisteria with its long racemes of flowers swaying too and fro in the breeze.

We made six pictures of the vine and trellis including one nearby of the trunk. We also made, or thought we made, a picture of the avenue of black pines from each end, but on developing our pictures tonight find that we did not get the last three for we did not have any films in the holder. We also made about 50 feet of colored motion picture film and nearly as much black and white. In addition to this we made two pictures with the panoramic camera, which if good, will we think be worth while.

After getting the pictures we wanted we went to the Koshigaya Experiment Station adjacent to the shrine and wisteria. Here we met Mr. A. Tatsuo and with him inspected the station grounds and made quite a number of pictures. Mr. Tatsuo told us that they are being troubled with mosaic disease, especially in their white lilies, perhaps Bermuda lily. The conditions where the lilies are being grown are

not very favorable, in my judgment, for work with lilies. The land is heavy and entirely too wet. Mr. Tatsuo gave me a Japanese bulletin concerning lily culture.

The director would very much appreciate getting copies of Dr. Griffith's bulletins relative to lily culture in the United States. We promised to write concerning this matter and also for Department publications relative to mosaic disease.

From the Experiment Station we went to the nursery of Mr. Aritake Tatsuo, a small one between the wisteria and village of Koshigaya, and from there we went by auto to the nursery region of Koshigaya where we saw a very large and wonderful collection of azaleas and also a number of other interesting plants. We had a wonderful day and enjoyed it thoroughly.

We saw a double and single clematis which we consider very fine. The double white flower measured about 3" across and was very handsome. The single white with a tinge of lavender at the outer edge of the petals measured 5" across and was most attractive. We also saw many other interesting shrubs and trees.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while, follow.



Negative #43676.

A Japanese farmer plowing a rice paddy. See #43677.



Negative #43677.

Almost the same but slightly different from #43676.



#43678.

In the country districts it is quite common to see rice straw bound about trees in this way. This is done to preserve the straw.

Negative #43678.

#43679.

View along the front of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Koshigaya, Japan.



Negative #43679.



Negative #43680.

Paper stretched over a frame of bamboo to protect plants from frost and sun.



Negative #43681.

View across a portion of a bed of Japanese rhubarb.



Negative #43682.

A beautiful creamy white clematis which struck us as being very handsome.



Negative #43683.

A portion of a good sized plot of Japanese onion hand pollinated.



#43684.

Showing one way of
forcing jinger
shoots.

Negative #43684.



Negative #43685.

Apparently visitors day at the Experiment Station
at Koshigaya.



Negative #43686.

School children among the hot beds at the Agricultural
Experiment station at Koshigaya.



Negative #43687.

A bed of edible bulb lilies coming into bloom at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Koshigaya, Japan.



Negative #43688.

A portion of an attractive small lake, at the right in the foreground double purple wisteria and further back a white one.



Negative #43689.

Small terraces in a frame to be covered with a sash. See pictures made at Shizuoka Japan, June 4th, #'s 43825-6 & 7.



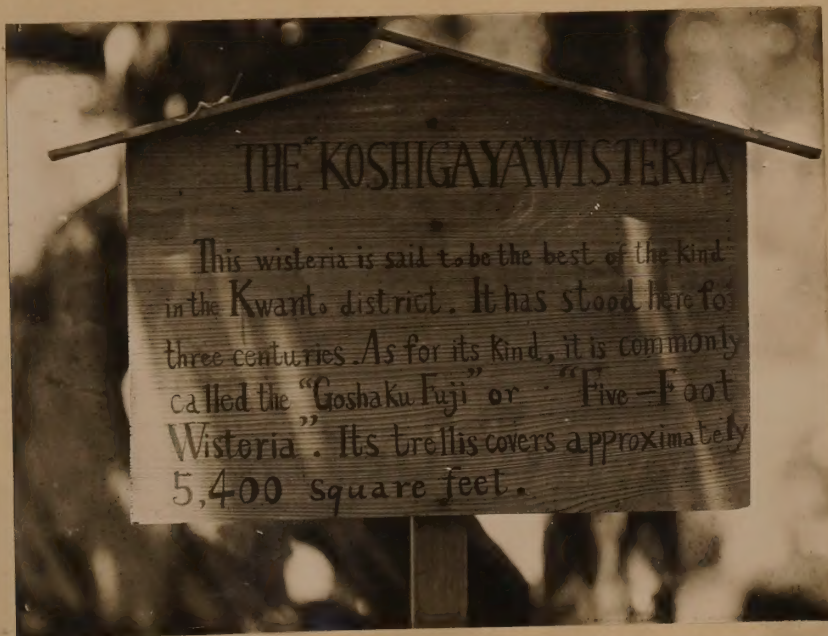
Negative #43690.

School girls among the frames of cucumbers which are staked with bamboo, Agricultural Experiment Station at Koshigaya, Japan.



Negative #43691.

A portion of a small planting of soybeans in an area protected by a bamboo wind break. Agricultural Experiment Station at Koshigaya, Japan.



Negative #43692.

A nearby view of the sign board for the century old wisteria. Near Koshigaya, Japan.

Negative #43693.

View across a portion of the small lake to the south of
the five-foot wisteria, at the extreme right are to be
seen a few tresses of the five foot wisteria. Koshigaya,
Japan.





Negative #43694.

View nearby of a portion of the arbor and 5 foot wisteria, in the foreground to the right are peonies. We measured tresses of flowers on this wisteria which were as much as 47 inches in length, and still growing.



Negative #43695.

A view of most of the south side of the 5 foot wisteria arbor and flowering wisteria from across the lake to the south. Koshigaya, Japan.

Negative #43696.

View along the water from the side of the wisteria arbor and wisteria vine in full bloom. This certainly was a gorgeous sight.





Negative #43697.

View from across the small lake, showing flowering azaleas
and at the extreme right a portion of the five foot wisteria.
Near Koshigaya, Japan.

Negative # 43697 a.
a panoramic view from across the small lake
which is somewhat different from
near Rockingup, Japan.



1100

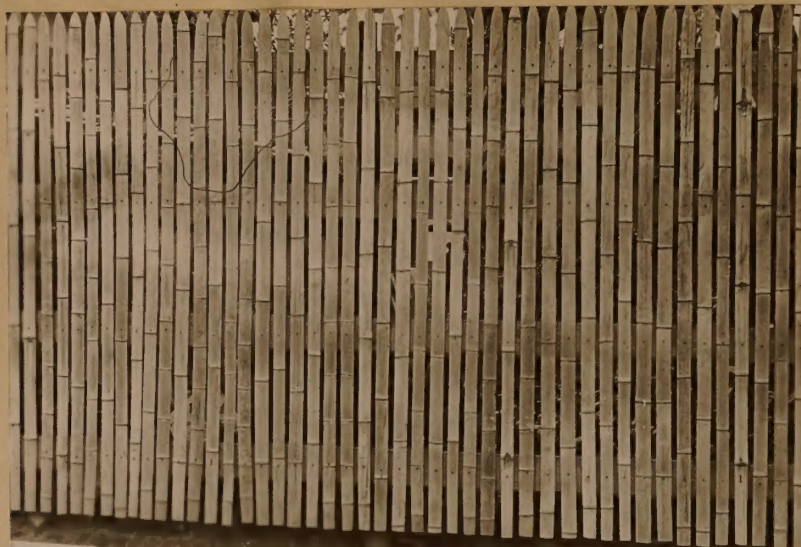


Negative #43697b.

a panoramic view showing something of the attractive setting and surroundings of one of the Agricultural Experiment Station buildings at Kichijogye, Japan.

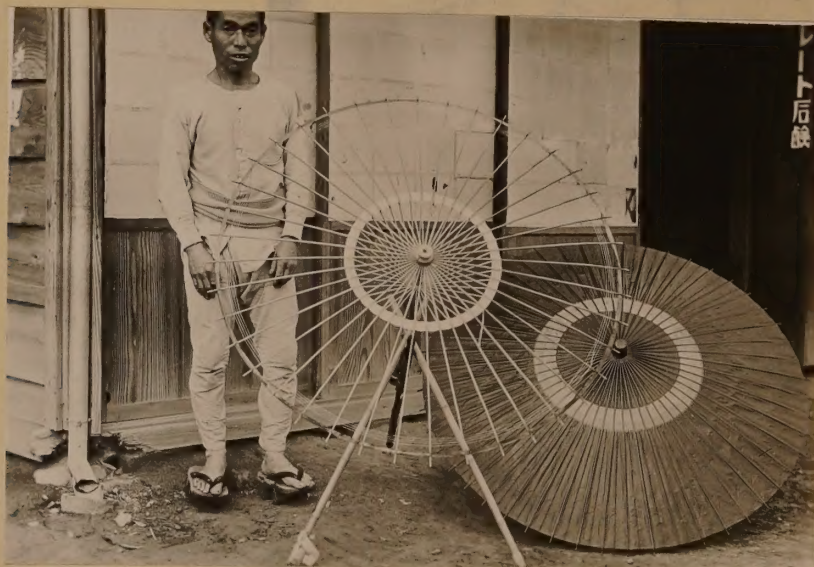
negative # 436917c.
a panoramic view of the 5-foot victoria and some
of the plantings, from across the small lake to the
south of the victoria arch.





Negative #43698.

A good well built bamboo fence. It is seldom that this variety of bamboo is used for fence making.



Negative #43699.

Bamboo kasa or umbrella frame ready for the cover, and one already covered, also the maker of the umbrellas.



Negative #43700.

An interesting old pink flowered azalea. The plant is 2 to 3 feet in height and about 4" in diameter. The pot it is in is about 18" in diameter. This plant is about 300 years old.

Negative #43701.

Home and part of the garden of Mr. Aritaki Totsuo.



Negative #43701.

